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PHARMACOPOEIAS, London, RCP

1913 EDITION

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PHARMACOPOEIA

Great Britain



Extract of an Order of Council.

HIS Majesty, having considered a Memorial presented to the council by the president of the college of physicians, intimating that they have with great care, pains and industry, revised, corrected, and reformed a book called *Pharmacopœia collegii regalis medicorum Londinensis*, has thought fit, by and with the advice of his most honourable privy council, to charge and command all apothecaries and others, whose business it is to compound medicines, or distil oils or waters, or make other extracts, within *England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed*, not to compound or make any medicine, or medicinal receipt or prescription, or distil any oils or waters, or make other extracts that are in the said *London Pharmacopœia*, in any other manner or form than is prescribed in the said book, corrected and reformed as aforesaid, and according to the weights and measures therein limited, unless by the special direction or prescription of some learned physician; and declares that all offenders to the contrary shall not only incur his majesty's just displeasure, but be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law. W. Sharpe.

Present the King's most excellent Majesty.

Archbp of Canterbury.

Lord President.

Lord Privy Seal

Lord Steward.

Lord Chamberlain.

• Duke of Bolton.

Duke of Argyll.

Duke of Newcastle.

Earl of Chesterfield.

Earl of Cholmondeley.

Earl of Stair.

Earl of Harrington.

Viscount Torrington.

Lord Cornwallis.

Lord Bathurst.

Lord Hobart.

Lord Monson.

Lord Sandys.

Mr Vice Chamberlain.

Sir William Yonge.

Sir John Norris.

William Pitt, Esq;

T H E
B R I T I S H
D I S P E N S A T O R Y,

Containing a faithful

TRANSLATION of the NEW
London Pharmacopæia,

Publilh'd by the
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
And enforced by the KING and COUNCIL.

To which are joined, in a compendious manner,

The whole C O N T E N T S of the
Edinburgh Pharmacopæia;

With N O T E S explanatory and additional:

I N C L U D I N G

Illustrations of the obscurer Passages, Reasons of the Variations of the two DISPENSATORIES, Methods of distinguishing the Goodness of the Simples, and useful Remarks relating to the Preparation of the Medicines.

L O N D O N:

Printed by EDWARD CAVE, at St John's Gate.

M.DCC.XLVII.

26168



London Pharmacopoeia

Collected by the King and Council

And ordered by the King and Council

To be printed in a new edition

The whole contents of the

Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia

And Not a separate one and a half

the same

The first of the edition of 1745, London
the Variations of the two Editions
Methods of distinguishing the Quality of the
Simples and the Knowledge of the
Properties of the Ingredients

LONDON:
Printed by Thomas Cressel, at the
MAGNET

P R E F A C E.

A Dispensatory is both a register of Simples which constitute the *Materia medica*, and a directory that teaches the art of preparing and compounding them for medicinal uses. It is highly incumbent, therefore, on all concerned either in the composing or publishing these directories, to give the strictest attention, in order to attain the utmost accuracy; because the least error in the preparation of a medicine may not only frustrate those means, on which numbers rely for their relief, but prove of the most fatal consequence.

This sentiment being ever present, and strongly impressed on me, while engaged in this work, I hope it has produced an adequate effect; and that (my care having been proportionate to the great importance of its end) no neglected or misapprehended passage has, in the translation, either perverted the sense of the original, or fallen short of its requisite explication: Nor have I been less solicitous to add to the translation whatever, though omitted in the original, was necessary to be known.

I shall, here, make but few animadversions on the *Pharmacopœia* itself. The authority under which it is published, will too sufficiently enforce its observance, to render
any

any private recommendation necessary ; and to condemn it, would be certainly against justice, when all due allowances are made from the consideration, that it was not intended to reform the practice of medicine, but only as it regards the preparation of remedies already in established-use. It were, however, to be wished, that, instead of adding some new ones equally exceptionable with those which they have laid aside, they had either absolutely rejected all the difficult processes for obtaining, by laborious and expensive methods, substances no way differing from others which are common and cheap, or had at least noted them as such. Of this kind are, a prescription for making sea-salt, under the pompous title of *Spiritus Salis marini coagulatus* ; the unnecessarily forming common green vitriol, from oil of vitriol and iron, under the specious name of *Sal Martis* ; and the borrowing from antimony its sulphur and name, to make factitious cinnabar, (prepared in a costly manner) pass for something different from what it really is.

Such a retrenchment of all superfluous operation, to make free with the expression of a late * writer, on the same account, *would have been worthy the learning and abilities of the most illustrious body of Physicians in Europe* ; and would have deprived the sceptical
of

* See pre face to the *Pharmacopœia reformata*. Edit. 1.

of a handle to charge physic with being founded rather on theory than practice.

It might have been well also, if the college had discarded a greater number of non-effectual or insignificant simples, which the public advertisements, concerning the revisal of their *Pharmacopœia*, gave us reason to expect; and that an improvement of the pharmaceutic art would have followed the refinement of the names of medicines: but, on the publication of the work, it appeared that this was an attempt, as we are informed in their preface,† referred to posterity; reckoning themselves justified by the example of their § predecessors, in adhering to the established forms.

With regard to my own additions to the *London Pharmacopœia*, I have been determined, as well in the choice of the matter, as the manner, solely by a view to use and practice; having inserted nothing, but what relates to the best methods of preparing the compositions directed; and, as subservient thereto, giving some observations for discerning the comparative goodness of the simples, interspersed with others for explaining the original.

The great reputation of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, and the frequency every where of prescribing medicines as therein directed, were

† *Nonnulla vero posteritati corrigenda reliquimus.* Preface to the new *Pharmacopœia*.

§ *Vi consuetudinis cedentes.*

were prevailing motives with me to incorporate its contents with my translation of the other. This I have done in a method most compendious, and, as I imagine, most useful. In those parts where they vary'd only in the proportion, use, or omission of particular simples, or in some circumstances of operation, I have subjoined the difference in notes, as well for conciseness, as that they may be the more readily compared. But whatever, wholly omitted in the *London*, is inserted in the *Edinburgh* Dispensatory, I have collected in an *Appendix*, classed after the manner of the original. By this means I have avoided repetitions, yet comprehended the whole; for wherever any process is not found in the *Appendix*, nor any thing to the contrary observed in the notes upon the correspondent head in the *London* Dispensatory, it may be taken for granted that the prescriptions are alike in both, or their disagreement so very trivial, as not to merit the least notice.

The synonymous names of many simples in a separate column, inserted in the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, I have purposely omitted: but whoever considers that they were given only to ascertain the species, will readily grant that it may conduce much more to real advantage to supersede the use of them, by adopting the true corresponding *English* names. The neglect of this in others, tho'
of

of the greatest consequence, has introduced a multitude of errors.

A work of this kind must not only be necessary for all druggists, chemists, and practitioners in the art of healing, but of great service to such as are studious of their health, and unwilling blindly to acquiesce, with the generality, in the skill and prescriptions of the physician. Nor, indeed, is there any reason why we should know to chuse our food, and not our physic, or be less capable of understanding an apothecary's than a cook's bill of fare.

It may be proper to observe that these *Translations* of the *London* and *Edinburgh* Dispensatories were made before those of the *new London Pharmacopœia* appeared, and would have been published also as soon as either of them, had not the author (unluckily for himself) been at a great distance from *London*. But, tho' the opportunity of a publication, early, was lost; and it was afterwards unaccountably delay'd or neglected, by falling into hands otherwise much employ'd, the work has thereby had the benefit of a careful revision, by means whereof it is presumed that it will be found considerably superior to the other translations. For,

Beside the *advantages* before-mentioned, there are others also of some consequence.—I thought it might be a pleasure to an *English* ear, to have the *Formulas* flow easy in an

an *English* idiom, unfetter'd from that stiffness of the *Latin* phrase, which is so disagreeable in the other translations, even in that of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory ; and which, instead of giving a more precise idea of the original (as the authors of them might imagine it would) must rather embarrass those readers, who are not acquainted with the turn of the *Latin* idiom.—But, the improvement of the *Indexes* was (among the less considerations) what I had particularly in view, those that have been publish'd being very incorrect, incommodious, and imperfect.

The index of the *Materia medica*, by Dr *Pemberton*, is only of the *English* names ; by which the simples are generally less known, especially among the apothecaries, not to mention the * inevident manner of printing them.

As to the other translation †, besides abounding with inaccuracies, the *English* reader will want an explanation to many words ; such as *trituated*, *sordes*, *residuum*, *expresfated*, *contused*, *bibulous*, *decorticated*, *despumated*, || *excorticated*, *expression*, *defecated*, *spissitude*, *cohesive*, *crassament*, *affusion*, &c. but the operator sufficiently shews his ignorance of the *Latin* tongue, by his *Index Latinum* so often repeated. T H E

* In the letter P, which consists of 20 articles, 14 of them begin with other letters : As *Russian Potash* : *French Prunes*, &c.

† Printed for the translator, and sold by W. O.

|| *Alio transcolated*, *retunded*, and other affected words are used by Dr *Pemberton*.

THE COLLEGE

P R E F A C E.

TH E President and Members of the College of Physicians have thought fit to subject the London Dispensatory to a new revisal, which not only the shorter and more salutary form of prescription among the most eminent Physicians required, but the reason of instituting this society, to whose care the people's health is intrusted by the King and Parliament, render'd their indispensable duty.

It would surely be accounted a disgrace, and just reproach, should the medicinal apparatus be any longer suffered to abound with the inelegant and confused mixtures introduced by the ignorance of former times, too much caution, or the perpetual fear of poisons. For the antients were wholly engaged in finding out antidotes, which they weakly and superstitiously sought from oracles, dreams and astrological fancies. Accordingly, intent on the vain hope of obtaining their end by amassing together antidotes, in order to frame compositions that might singly, with a collective force, prevail against every sort of poison, they heaped together whatever they imagined to be effectual in such cases.

Hence

Hence the original simplicity of medicine gave way to a wantonness of mixing, augmenting and accumulating, which descended even to our time. As far as we durst venture, therefore, we have endeavoured to retrench this excess; but, yielding to the force of custom, have left some things to the correction of posterity.

Tho' it would answer no purpose should we enumerate all the alterations, yet it is necessary to declare, that we did not design or attempt to collect all the prescriptions in Pharmacy; but if we are not mistaken in our opinion, we have sufficiently enriched the shops with elegant and simple medicines; whence professors of physic may have at hand, experienced, and not disagreeable remedies, for the effecting speedy, safe and pleasant cures; which certainly is an honest and laudable desire in the physician, and a most acceptable service to the patient.

[Then follow the names of all the members of the college.]

Page 27. Line 8. for sea salt, read Sal Ammoniac.

31. 33. for tartar with an equal weight of nitre, read two parts of tartar with one of nitre:

Page 50. Line 34. for equal quantities of the ingredients are ordered, read Amalgama of tin six ounces, Sal Ammoniac and flowers of sulphur of each three ounces are order'd.

Page 56. Line 5. for ten, read three.

63. 7. for half an ounce, read one ounce.

8. for six, read three.

69. 35. dele and half.

73. 6. after balsam capivi, add 2 drachms

of salt of tartar.

9. dele, two drachms of camphire.

77. 10. for filte, read filtré.

13. for three, read two.

83. 14. for sugar, read syrup of sugar.

15. for one ounce and half, r. one ounce.

32. for three, read two.

85. 20. after hyssop, add maiden-hair.

87. 7. for 3 pints, read 2 pints and an half.

26. for aloes, read aloes-wood.

88. 25. for 4 pints, read 2 pints and an half.

Ibid. after three, add pounds.

90. 6. after wormwood, add two drams.

93. 6. dele, the lesser cardamom seeds.

96. 34. for stomachic lozenges, read lozenges for the heartburn.

98. 11. for take of, &c. to the end of note

Page (n) read take of succotrine aloes four ounces, gum ammoniacum, nine drams, julap and senna, of each one ounce, extract of black hellebore, resin of guaiacum, myrrh, and tartar of vitriol, of each two drams, extract of gentian, oil of juniper, balsam of Peru, and saffron, of each one dram, syrup of buckthorn sufficient to make them into a mass for pills.

Page 107. Line 8. for one, read two.

113. 21. after cubebs, add of each.

115. 10. for three, read two.

117. 17. read Unguentum e Pice liquidâ.

Page 117. 32. after wax, add and when taken from the fire, stir in three ounces of powder'd cerusse, one ounce of lapis calaminaris, and two drachms of

of camphire rubb'd with a little sweet oil, and make the whole into an ointment.
Page 119. Line 5. for plaster, read ointment.

In the APPENDIX.

Page 17. Line 17. after zedoary, add and roots of wild valerian.

18. *after ounces, add and of rue 3 ounces.*

19. *after angelica, add lovage.*

Ibid. for three, read two.

Page 19. Line 4. read, Take of fresh scurvy grafs bruised, and spirit of wine, of each equal parts.

20. *Line 15. for boiling, read digesting.*

21. 21. *for one ounce, read half an ounce.*

Page 22. in the pectoral elixir, read Take of balsam of Tolu, Gum Benjamin, storax, myrrh, and saffron, of each 2 drachms; salt of tartar, 1 drachm; spirit of wine rectified, one pound; digest, &c.

Page 23. In the tincture of rhubarb with bitters; read Take of rhubarb, one ounce; galangals, gentian, Virginia snake root, and zedoary, of each one drachm; salt of wormwood, half a drachm; Cochineal, one scruple; Spanish white wine, one pound; digest, &c.

Page 25. Line 26. for 2 drachms, read half an ounce.

29. 32. *for half a pound, read one pound.*

32. 4. *from the bottom for Ircos, r. Ireos.*

Page 32. 4. for barberries, &c. r. juice of barberries, 1 pound, and of sugar half a pound; boil, &c

Page 34. Line 19. for Pulvis, read Pulvis.

43. 20. *for two ounces, read one ounce.*

Page 44. In the anodyne, or Guido's, balsam; read Take of hepatic aloes, gum ammoniacum, bdellium, caranna, castor, galbanum, labdanum, myrrh, balsam of Peru, olibanum, amber, tacamahac, and storax, of each half an ounce; Venice turpentine the weight of the whole; Put them, &c.

Page 46. In the nerve ointment; read, Take of fresh gather'd leaves of southernwood, marjoram, mint, penny-royal, rue, savine, sage, flowers of chamomile, lavender, tops of St John's wort, and rosemary, of each one ounce; bruise them, &c.

Page 57. Line 15. for Chalys, read Chalybs.

Page 72. Line 15. for stomachic lozenges, read lozenges for the heartburn.

THE NEW *London* DISPENSATORY.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

THERE are two kinds of weights in present use, the one, by which gold and silver, the other, by which most other commodities are sold: The first is called Troy weight, the latter Averdupois weight. In these the pounds are divided in a different manner, the pound in Troy weight having only 12 ounces, in Averdupois 16. They vary also in the weight of the pound, as well as the ounce, the goldsmiths pound being less than the other, the ounce greater,

In pharmacy we use the goldsmiths pound, tho' not divided as by them; but in the following manner:

The pound, the ounce, the drachm, the scruple,	}	is equal to	{	twelve ounces, eight drachms, three scruples, twenty grains.
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The liquid measures in use are likewise different, some being applied to the measuring beer, others wine; we employ the latter, or wine pint, for which the *Latin* word us'd in pharmacy is *Libra*.

This pint we divide in this proportion:

The pint, the ounce,	}	is equal to	{	sixteen ounces, eight drachms.
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A gallon contains eight pints.

A spoonful is equivalent to half an ounce

As the *Latin* word *Libra* is us'd promiscuously to signify either a pound, or a pint, which in most kinds of liquors are not really equal; it is always necessary, when the word is us'd in physical prescriptions, to prefix *p. vel m.* to distinguish when we mean weight, and when measure.

A CATALOGUE of the SIMPLES used in MEDICINE.

<i>Abrotani folia, (a)</i>	leaves.
Southernwood leaves.	<i>Acacia, (b)</i> Acacia, the
<i>Absinthii marit. summitates, Roman, or sea</i>	inspissated juice of a
Wormwood-tops.	tree of that name.
<i>Absinthii vulgaris folia,</i>	<i>Acetum,</i> Vinegar.
common Wormwood-	<i>Ærugo,</i> Verdigrise. (c)
	<i>Ag-</i>

(a) The college have explain'd the *Abrotanum* (in the column of synonymous names) by the names of two different species of plants, the one being the *Abrotanum mas offic. Abrot. mas angustifolium maj. G. Baub.* corresponding with the *English* southernwood; the other the *Chamæcyparissus*, or *Abrot. fæmin. Abrot. fæm. fol. teretibus. G. B. English* lavender-cotton. This was either occasioned by some mistake, or this inaccuracy is neglected on the supposition that they are so similar in their virtues, as to admit of their being us'd indifferently; but some intimation of this extraordinary licence ought to have been given, to prevent the perplexity it may otherwise occasion.

(b) There are two sorts; the one brought from the *Levant*, which is the true kind; the other, a counterfeit prepar'd in *Germany*; they are both made up into balls of different sizes, and put up in bladders; but may be easily distinguished by their colour; that brought from the *Levant* being of a reddish brown, the other black, resembling pitch.

(c) Verdigrise varies greatly, in proportion to the quantity of acid us'd in its formation; that which

con,

<i>Agaricus</i> , (d) Agaric;	and sweet.
the fungus of the	<i>Anethi semen</i> , Dill-feed:
Larch-tree.	<i>Angelicæ radix</i> , ab His-
<i>Allium</i> , Garlick-root.	pania, caules, folia,
<i>Aloe succotrina</i> , (e) Suc-	semen, Angelica-root,
cotrine Aloes, the in-	stalks, leaves, and
spissated juice of the	feed.
aloe shrub.	<i>Anisi semen</i> , Aniseed.
<i>Altheæ radix folia</i> ,	<i>Antimonium</i> , Antimony.
Marsh mallow root,	<i>Argentum</i> , Silver.
and leaves.	<i>Argentum vivum</i> , Quick-
<i>Alumen</i> , Allom.	silver.
<i>Ammeos semen</i> , Bishops-	<i>Ari radix</i> , Wake-ro-
weed seed.	bin-root.
<i>Anani semen</i> , Stone par-	<i>Aristolochiæ longæ radix</i> ,
fly seed.	long Birthwort-root.
<i>Amygdalæ</i> , amaræ, dul-	<i>Aristolochiæ tenuis radix</i> ,
ces, Almonds, bitter	round Birthwort-root.
	B 2 Arte-

contains the most acid, and approaches nearest a saline state, is fittest for the purposes to which it is applied in medicine. It may be distinguish'd by the colour, being brighter, and of a green less inclining to blue. The species of verdigrise, commonly called the crystals, or distilled verdigrise, is much fitter for the uses of medicine than the common; this may be prepared by adding vinegar to common verdigrise powdered, which, after it is fully saturate, should be filter'd and evaporated, till the salt, formed from the acid of the vinegar and the dissolved verdigrise, be left dry.

(d) There are several false species of this drug; the good kind, after the external brown rind is taken off, is of a light and crumbly substance, of a whitish colour, and has a sweetish taste, which leaves an austere acrid bitterness: It may by these appearances be easily distinguished from the bad.

(e) There are three kinds of aloes brought hither, of which this species is by much the best; it may be distinguish'd from the others by the pieces in which it

<i>Artemisiæ folia</i> , Mugwort leaves.	<i>Balsamum Peruvianum</i> , Balsam of Peru.
<i>Asa foetida</i> , Asa foetida; or, the dried juice of the plant Hingisth. (f)	<i>Bals. Tolutanum</i> , Balsam of Tolu.
<i>Asari Folia</i> , Asarabacca leaves.	<i>Bdellium</i> , (g) Bdellium, a gum-rofin.
<i>Atriplicis Olidæ folia</i> , stinking Orache leaves.	<i>Becabungæ folia</i> , Brooklime leaves.
<i>Aurantiorum Hispalen. succus & cort.</i> Seville Orange juice and leaves.	<i>Benzoinum</i> , (h) Benjamin.
<i>Azungia Porcina</i> , Hogs lard.	<i>Bistortæ radix</i> , Bistort-root.
<i>Balaustia</i> , Balaustines; or, the flowers of the greater wild Pomegranate.	<i>Bitumen Judaicum</i> , Jews pitch.
<i>Balsamum Copaiva</i> , Balsam of Capivi.	<i>Bolus armenia</i> , Bole Armoniac.
	<i>Bolus Gallicus</i> , French Bole.
	<i>Borax</i> , Borax.
	<i>Buxi lignum</i> , Box-tree wood.

is brought over, being smaller than the others are till broken, but more certainly by its clearness and glassy blackness while entire, and high yellow colour when powdered, and its being free from the nauseous smell of the other kinds.

(f) Asa foetida is in small grains, or bits, which generally stick together; but its clearness, transparency, and the vividness of its smell, are the best marks of its goodness.

(g) There are two kinds, the one brought from Turkey and the East Indies, which is the true sort, the other from Guiney; the first may be distinguished by its reddish brown colour, stronger scent, the largeness of the drops, and the difficulty with which it is dissolved in any kind of fluid; the other being whiter, of a weaker smell, and the drops smaller.

(h) The best kind of Benjamin may be known by its having whitish brown, and dark yellow shining spots, and the diffusive fragrance of its smell, especially on burning.

wood.

Calami aromatici radix,
(i) sweet flag; or,
Calamus-root.

Calaminthæ folia, Cala-
mint leaves.

Calx, Lime.

Camphora, Camphire,
the rosin of the Japo-
nese Camphire-tree.

Cancerorum chelæ, Crabs
claws.

Cancerorum oculi dicti,
crabs eyes.

Canella alba, white Cin-
namon, improperly
called winters bark.

Cantharides, Spanish flies.

Cardamomi minoris semen,
lesser Cardamom seed.

Cardui benedicti folia,
holy Thistle leaves.

Carica, Figs.

Carpobalsamum, Carpo-

balsamum; or, the
fruit of the balsam-
tree.

Carui semen, Caraway
seeds.

*Caryophylla aromat. &
oleum eorum stillatitium
sive essentiale*, Cloves,
and their distill'd or
essential oil.

Caryophylla rubra, Clove
July flowers.

Casia fistularis, (k) Cas-
sia fruit.

Castoreum Russicum, (l)
Russian Castor.

Casumunar, Casumunar.

*Centaurii minoris summi-
tates*, lesser Centory-
tops.

Cepa, Onions.

Cera alba, white Wax.

Cera flava, yellow Wax.

Cerussa, (m) Ceruss;

B 3 or

(i) What is us'd in the shops is brought from the *East Indies*, though equally good may be found growing in some parts of *Norfolk*, *Surry*, *Cheshire*, and other marshy places in *England* and *Holland*.

(k) The goodness of the *Cassia* may be known by the pods appearing fresh and heavy, the pulp being moist and unctuous.

(l) The *Russian* castor is greatly more valuable than that brought from *Hudson's Bay*, *Canada*, and other parts of *North America*; from which its difference may be discerned by the greater roundness and hardness of the pods, the much higher red colour of the contained castor, and its more fragrant and pungent scent.

(m) There are two kinds of ceruss, distinguished by

or white lead.	<i>Cochleariæ hortenſis folia</i> ,
<i>Chalybs</i> , Steel.	garden Scurvy-graſs
<i>Chamædryos ſummit. cum</i>	leaves.
<i>ſemine</i> , Germander-	<i>Colocynthidis medull.</i> bitter
tops, with the feed.	Gourd pulp; or more
<i>Chamæmeli, folia, flores</i> ,	properly the fleſhy
Camomile leaves and	part freed from the bark
flowers.	and feed.
<i>Chamæpityos folia</i> , ground	<i>Contrayerva radix</i> , (n)
Pine leaves.	Contrayerva-root.
<i>Cineres ruſſici</i> , Pearl	<i>Corallium rubrum</i> , red
aſhes.	Coral.
<i>Cinnamomum & oleum</i>	<i>Coriandri ſemen</i> , Corian-
<i>ejus ſtillatitium ſive ef-</i>	der feed.
<i>ſentiale</i> , Cinnamon,	<i>Cornu cervi</i> , Harts-horn.
and the chemical or	<i>Coſtus</i> , (o) Coſtus-root.
effential oil.	<i>Creta</i> , Chalk.
<i>Coccinella</i> , Cochineal.	<i>Crocus</i> , Saffron.

Cu-

by the names of white lead, and white flake; the firſt of which is made here, but with great difficulty to be obtained pure, being almoſt conſtantly mix'd with chalk, either by thoſe who make or vend it, and therefore very unfit for the uſes of medicine, particularly for the making ſugar of lead, where the chalk would make a profuſe waſte of the acid of the vinegar: The white flake is brought from *Italy* in ſmall hard bits, and too full of lead and other impurities to be uſ'd without a previous preparation; it is levigated by the colourmen, and by them ſold under the name of flake-white, but rarely without the admixture of ſtarch, or other ſubſtances; it is therefore moſt adviſeable for thoſe who would procure unadulterate ceruſs, to uſe white flake after having prepar'd it by levigation and waſhing.

(n) This root when good muſt appear freſh and ſound, of either a tawney or red colour, having long fibres, and a grateful aromatic taſte.

(o) This may be known to be good from its appearing freſh, free from rottenneſs, heavy, of a pleaſant ſmell and bitteriſh taſte.

<i>Cubebæ</i> , (p) Cubebs.	greek feed.
<i>Cucumis agrestis</i> , wild Cucumbers.	<i>Feniculi dulcis semen</i> , sweet Fennel-feed.
<i>Cuprum</i> , Copper.	<i>Fuligo lignorum combustorum</i> , Soot of burnt wood.
<i>Curcuma</i> , Turmerick Root.	<i>Galbanum</i> , (q) Galbanum.
<i>Cydonia malae, orumque semen</i> , Quinces, and their feed.	<i>Gallæ</i> , Galls.
<i>Cymini Semen</i> , Cummin-feed.	<i>Gambagia</i> , Gambage.
<i>Cynosbati fructus</i> , Hips.	<i>Gentianæ radix</i> , Gentian-root.
<i>Dauci cretici semen</i> , wild Carrot-feed.	<i>Gladioli lutei radix</i> , bastard Acorns-root.
<i>Diētamni Cretici folia</i> , Cretan Dittany leaves.	<i>Glycyrrhiza</i> , Liquorice.
<i>Elatines folia</i> , Female Fluellin leaves.	<i>Granata cortex</i> , Pomegranate-peel.
<i>Eleutheriæ cortex</i> , Eleutheria bark.	<i>Guiaci lignum, cortex, gummi</i> , Guaiacum wood, bark, and gum.
<i>Enulæ Campanæ radix</i> , Elicampane-root.	<i>Gummi ammoniacum</i> , (r) Gum ammoniacum.
<i>Eryngii radix</i> , Eringo-root.	<i>Gummi Arabicum</i> , (s) gum Arabick.
<i>Ferrum</i> , Iron.	<i>Gummi Elemi</i> , gum Elemi.
<i>Fœni græci semen</i> , Fenu-	

Hæ-

(p) The largest and heaviest are best.

(q) There are two kinds of this gum-rosin; the one brought from *Turkey*, which is the best, the other from the *East Indies*: The first may be known by the pungency of its smell, light yellow colour, clammy and adhesive substance, and its being less mix'd with stalks and impurities; the other is of a darker colour, weaker smell, dryer, and fuller of fæculencies.

(r) The best may be chosen by its being of a yellow colour, darker, and more inclining to red.

(s) Transparency and clearness from impurities give the comparative value to this gum; and they are indeed almost general marks of the comparative goodness of those of the same kind, in most other gums and rosins.

<i>Hederæ terrestris folia</i> ,	root.
Ground Ivy-leaves.	<i>Ipecacoanhæ radix</i> , (u)
<i>Hellebori albi radix</i> , white	Ipecacoanha-root.
Hellebore-root.	<i>Iridis radix</i> , Florentine
<i>Hellebori nigri radix</i> ,	orrice-root.
black Hellebore-root.	<i>Juncus odoratus</i> , Camel's
<i>Hordeum distichum</i> , com-	hay; or, sweet rush.
mon Barley.	<i>Juniperi baccaë</i> , Juniper
<i>Hordeum perlatum dictum</i> ,	berries.
French, or pearl Bar-	<i>Kermes succus</i> , Kermes-
ley.	juice.
<i>Hyperici folia, flores</i> , St.	<i>Labdanum</i> , Labdanum,
John's wort leaves and	(x) a gum-rofin.
flowers.	<i>Lamii albi flores</i> , white
<i>Hypocistidis succus</i> , (t)	dead Nettle-flowers.
rape of Cistus juice.	<i>Lapis Bezoar orient.</i> ori-
<i>Hyssopi folia</i> , Hyssop-	oriental Bezoar-stones.
leaves.	<i>Lapis Calaminaris</i> , (y)
<i>Jalapii radix</i> , Jalap-	Ca-

(t) I have chosen in this name to follow *Dale*, (See *Pharmacologia*, p. 197) who calls the plant producing it the cistus, with the hypocistus; but it is by *Quincy* and others mistakenly called oro-banche, or holly-rose, which is another species of this genus.

(u) There are three species of the Ipecacoanha-root, which are distinguished by their colour; the brown, which operates with the greatest power, the grey with less, and the white with the least: All the kinds should be chosen fresh, sound, hard to be broken, resinous, and free from stalks and fibres.

(x) There are several kinds of Labdanum; the best may be distinguished from the others by its not being made up (like them) in rolls; by its being less hard, and difficult to be broken; by its easily softning with heat, and taking flame on the near approach of fire, and then emitting a strong but agreeable odour, and by appearing when broken of a clear black, or purplish colour, and free from heterogeneous substances.

(y) The smallest and smoothest stones are accounted best: The method us'd for proving them genuine

Calamine Stone.	essence.
<i>Lapis Hæmatites</i> , Blood-stone.	<i>Lini semen</i> , Linseed.
<i>Lavendulæ flores</i> , Lavender flowers.	<i>Lithargyrus</i> , (z) Litharge.
<i>Lauri folia, baccæ</i> , common Bay-tree leaves and flowers.	<i>Lujulæ folia</i> , Wood-forrel leaves.
<i>Lichen Cinereus terrestris</i> , ground Liverwort.	<i>Macis</i> , Mace.
<i>Lignum Rhodium</i> , Rosewood, or Rhodium.	<i>Majoranæ folia</i> , sweet Marjoram leaves.
<i>Lignum tinctile Campechense</i> , Log-wood.	<i>Malabathrum folia</i> , Indian leaves.
<i>Limonum succus, cortex</i> , & <i>essentia dicta</i> , Lemon juice, peel, and	<i>Malvæ folia, flores</i> , common Mallow leaves, and flowers.
	<i>Manna</i> , (a) Manna.
	<i>Margaritæ</i> , Pearls.
	<i>Mari syriaci folia</i> , Syrian Herb-mastick Leaves.
	<i>Ma-</i>

is, to rub them on a white paper prepar'd with chalk, to which the true kind only are supposed to give a deep green colour; but the stones found in the gall-bladders of oxen and other beasts have the same effect, and it would not be difficult, by means of bile and a proper acid, to make counterfeit ones, that could not be distinguished by this, or perhaps any other criterion, from the true kind; but they are of so little real use in medicine, that 'tis better to reject them, than to lose time in either searching equal substitutes, or detecting their counterfeits.

(z) There are two kinds of litharge, the one produc'd in the refining of gold, the other of silver, from which metals they accordingly take their names; but their real difference from each other, and from minium, or red lead, is only in their colour, caused by a greater or less calcination; and except in diachylon plaister, where red lead fails in producing the white colour, red lead may be us'd in most cases with equal advantage.

(a) Manna is best chosen by its appearing free from impurities, and being in large white flakes.

<i>Mari vulgaris folia</i> , Herb-mastick leaves.	<i>Nardus celtica</i> , celtick Spikenard-root.
<i>Marrubii folia</i> , white Horehound leaves.	<i>Nardus Indica</i> , Indian Spikenard.
<i>Mastiche</i> , Mastick.	<i>Nasturtii aquatici folia</i> , water Cresses leaves.
<i>Matricariæ folia</i> , Feverfew leaves.	<i>Nepetæ folia</i> , Nep-leaves.
<i>Mel</i> , Honey.	<i>Nicotianæ folia</i> , Tobacco.
<i>Melissæ folia</i> , Baulm leaves.	<i>Nitrum</i> , Nitre, or Saltpetre.
<i>Menthæ piperitidis folia</i> , pepper Mint leaves.	<i>Nux Moschata</i> , & <i>oleum ejus stillatitium sive essentiale</i> , expressum maceis vulgo dictum. Nutmegs, and their oils by distillation and expression; which last is commonly called oil of mace.
<i>Menthæ vulgaris folia</i> , spear Mint leaves.	
<i>Meum Athamanticum</i> , Spignel-root.	
<i>Millepedæ</i> , Wood-lice.	
<i>Minium</i> , red Lead.	
<i>Morum</i> , Mulberries.	
<i>Moschus</i> , (b) Musk.	
<i>Myrrha</i> , (c) Myrrh.	
<i>Napi semen</i> , Navew gentle-feed.	<i>Oleum Olivæ</i> , oil of olives.

Oli-

(b) As musk, on account of its price, is frequently sophisticated, this method has been introduced to detect the counterfeit: musk being supposed to be entirely volatile with heat, and to leave no *Caput mortuum*, or ashes, they put what they suspect on a red hot iron, and if it do not totally exhale, they conclude it adulterate; but if any other parts of the animal are mix'd with it, (which is said to be the matter us'd in its sophistication,) it will be also easily discoverable on burning by the smell of the oil and volatile salts, peculiar to all proper parts of animals.

(c) Myrrh, when good, is of a brown, or red yellow uniform colour when entire, but when powdered of a bright yellow, transparent, light, brittle, of a bitter acrid taste, and fragrant smell.

- Olibanum*, (*d*) Olibanum; or Frankincense.
- Opobalsamum*, (*e*) Balm of Gilead; or the true balsam.
- Opopanax*, (*f*) Opopanax.
- Origani folia*, wild Marjoram.
- Ostrearum testæ*, Oyster-shells.
- Ovum gallinaceum*, Hen's eggs.
- Pæonia*, male Peony.
- Papaveris albicapitis succus concretus*, *sive opium*, (*g*) Opium; or the concremented juice of the heads of white poppies.
- Papaveris erratici flores*, red, or wild Poppy; or corn rose flowers.
- Paralysidis flores*, Cowslip flowers.
- Parietariæ folia*, Pellitory of the wall flowers.
- Pentaphylli rad.* Cinquefoil-root.
- Peruvianus cortex*, Peruvian-bark.
- Petroleum Barbadesense*, Barbadoes Tar.
- Petroselinæ Macedonici semen*, Macedonian Parsley-feed.
- Petroselinæ vulgaris semen*, Parsley-feed.
- Pimpinellæ Saxifragæ radix*, smaller Burnet's Saxifrage.

Pi-

(*d*) The marks of goodness in this gum are, its being in large round drops, its colour being an opaque white, smell strongly resinous, and its taste acrid and bitter; but the being in large drops, is alone, generally, a proof that it is of the good kind.

(*e*) This balsam, from its great price, is very liable to adulterations, by the commixture of balsam of capivi, and other cheaper balsams, nor can they be discerned but by the high and grateful fragrantcy, which those who are accustomed to examine it may find wanting.

(*f*) The best of this gum is yellow without, and white or slightly yellowish within, clear of impurities, of a saltish consistence, very bitter taste, and foetid smell, light, brittle, forming with water a solution perfectly milky, and is generally in large drops.

(*g*) The best opium is of a reddish brown colour, growing blacker with time, and easily dissolving in water with few feculencies.

<i>Piper album</i> , white Pepper.	<i>Raphani rustici</i> radix, Horfe radish-root.
<i>Piper Jamaicense</i> , Jamaica Pepper.	<i>Rhabarbarum</i> , (<i>b</i>) Rhubarb.
<i>Piper longum</i> , long Pepper.	<i>Rorismarini summitates</i> , <i>flores</i> , Rosemary tops, and flowers.
<i>Piper nigrum</i> , black Pepper.	<i>Rosa damascena</i> , damask Roses.
<i>Pix arida</i> , stone Pitch.	<i>Rosa rubra</i> , red Roses.
<i>Pix Burgundica</i> , Burgundy Pitch.	<i>Rubea tinctorum</i> , Madder.
<i>Pix liquida</i> , Tar.	<i>Rubi idæi fructus</i> , Raspberries.
<i>Polii summitates</i> , erect or mountain Polytops.	<i>Rutæ folia</i> , Rue leaves.
<i>Pruna gallica</i> , common Prunes.	<i>Sabinæ folia</i> , Savine leaves.
<i>Pruna sylvestris</i> , Sloes.	<i>Saccharum purissimum</i> , best refin'd Sugar.
<i>Pulegii folia</i> , Pennyroyal leaves.	<i>Saccharum rubrum</i> , brown Sugar.
<i>Pyrethri radix</i> , Pellitory of Spain-root.	<i>Sagapenum</i> , (<i>i</i>) Sagapenum.

(*b*) The best kind of rhubarb is brought from *Turkey*, and when good ought to be firm and solid, yet well dried ; of a marbled appearance when cut resembling nutmegs, of a strong grateful smell, and a bitter taste, inclining to austere. These are the marks of goodness in rhubarb when of the true kind ; but the rhapontic sometimes so much resembles it in most of them, that they are frequently mix'd, and not easily to be discerned from each other, though the rhapontic is generally heavier, and the smell weaker and less grateful than that of true rhubarb ; but the method of distinguishing them less subject to fallacy is by chewing, in which the rhapontic produces a saliva more viscid and mucilaginous, much less tinged with yellow, and not leaving in the mouth the styptic astringent sensation of the other.

(*i*) When this gum is good it appears free from mixture and transparent, of a dark brown colour with-

penum.	<i>Sarcocolla</i> , (<i>l</i>) or flesh-glue.
<i>Sal ammoniacus</i> , Sal ammoniac.	<i>Sarsaparilla radix</i> , Sarsaparilla-root.
<i>Sal catharticus amarus</i> , Epfom Salts.	<i>Sassafras radix</i> , <i>ejusque Cortex</i> , Sassafras-root and bark.
<i>Sal gemmæ</i> , Sal gem.	<i>Scammonium</i> , (<i>m</i>) Scammony.
<i>Sal marinus</i> , Sea-salt.	<i>Scilla</i> , Squills.
<i>Salviæ folia</i> , common Sage leaves.	<i>Scincorum ventres</i> , Scink's bellies.
<i>Sambuci flores, baccæ</i> , Elder flowers and berries.	<i>Scordii folia</i> , water Germander.
<i>Sanguis Draconis</i> , (<i>k</i>) Dragons blood.	<i>Senæ folia</i> , Sena leaves.
<i>Santalum rubrum</i> , red Sanders.	<i>Serpentariæ Virginianæ radix</i> , Snake-root, or Virginian Snake weed
<i>Sapo durus</i> , Castile Sope.	<i>C</i> root
<i>Sapo mollis</i> , soft Sope.	

without, and whitish within, of an acrid taste, and fœtid smell, resembling leeks.

(*k*) The best kind of this gum is in drops, rolled up in palm leaves; but it may be distinguished from the baser sorts by its being of a blackish shining colour when entire, and a bright red when powdered; and by being very clear of leaves and other impurities.

(*l*) This gum should be chosen by the paleness of its colour, which indicates its freshness, for if it be kept long it turns browner, it should be likewise of a porous and glutinous substance and bitter taste.

(*m*) There are three kinds of scammony; one brought from *Aleppo*; another kind from *Smyrna*; and the third from the *East Indies*; the *Aleppo* scammony is of a transparent black, or sometimes grey colour, of a light and brittle substance, and free from heterogeneous bodies, and may by these appearances be distinguished from the *Smyrna* kind, which is of an opaque black, heavy, hard, and full of heterogeneous mixtures; the *Indian* kind is said to be only a counterfeit composition of scammony, from rosin and some very

root.

Seselis semen, common
Hartwort-feed.

Sevum ovile. Mutton fat.

Sinapis semen, common
Mustard seed.

Sperma ceti dictum, (*n*)
Sperma ceti.

Spinæ cervinæ baccæ,
Buckthorn berries.

Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, rectified spirit of
Wine, or spirit distilled from wine, or
other fermented liquors, unmixed with
water, and as much as
possible freed from an
empyreumatic smell.

Spiritus vinosus tenuior,
low or weak spirit of
wine, or the same spirit
as above mixed

with an equal part of
water; this is called
proof spirit; the best
of which is made from
French wines; but
for the common purposes,
the spirit made from the
syrup running from sugar
in its refinement, and called
Melasses spirit, may
be used.

Spongia, Sponge.

Stannum, Tin.

Stæchas, French Lavender.

Styrax calam. (*o*) Storax.

Succinum, (*p*) Amber.

Sulphur, Brimstone.

Tamarindus, Tamarinds.

Tanacetæ folia, Tansey
leaves.

Tartarum, Tartar.

Tar-

very strong purgative powders, and formed to an exact
resemblance of that brought from *Aleppo*; but this may
be easily detected, by dissolving it in spirit of wine;
for the rosin being dissolved, the powders will appear in
their own proper form.

(*n*) Sperma ceti is valued according to the whiteness
of its colour, and its being free from rancidity.

(*o*) The best storax is in grains, which are unctuous
and clammy, of a reddish brown colour, with shining
specks, and in melting affords a liquor of the consistence
of honey, retaining its most grateful odour: The high
fragrance, and clearness from other mixtures, are also
marks of the goodness of storax.

(*p*) Amber is valued as well for medicinal as other
uses, in proportion to its whiteness and transparency;
genuine amber resists dissolution in spirit of wine, and
may

<i>Tartari crystalli</i> , chry-	Trefoil leaves.
stals of Tartar, com-	<i>Tritici farina</i> , & amy-
monly call'd cream of	lum, Wheat flower,
Tartar.	and starch.
<i>Terebinthina Argentora-</i>	<i>Tutia</i> , Tutty.
<i>tenfis</i> , Strasburg Tur-	<i>Valerianæ sylv. rad.</i> great
pentine.	wild Valerian root.
<i>Terebinthina Chia</i> , Chio	<i>Vinum album</i> , white, or
Turpentine.	mountain Wine.
<i>Terra Japonica</i> , (q)	<i>Vinum canarinum</i> , Sack.
Terra Japonica.	<i>Vinum Rhenicum</i> , Rhe-
<i>Thlaspi semen</i> , Treacle	nish Wine.
mustard seed.	<i>Vinum rubrum</i> , Claret,
<i>Thus</i> , common Frank-	or red Wine.
incense.	<i>Viola</i> , Violets.
<i>Thymi citrati folia</i> , Le-	<i>Vipera</i> , Vipers.
mon Thyme leaves.	<i>Vitriolum album</i> , white
<i>Tiliæ flores</i> , Lime-tree	Copperas.
flowers.	<i>Vitriolum cæruleum</i> , blue
<i>Tormentillæ radix</i> , Tor-	or Roman Vitriol.
mentil root.	<i>Vitriolum viride</i> , green
<i>Tragacantha</i> , (r) gum	Vitriol, or Copperas.
Tragacanth.	<i>Uvæ passæ</i> , Raisins of the
<i>Trichomanis folia</i> , En-	sun.
glish black Maiden-	<i>Zedoaria</i> , Zedoary root.
hair leaves.	<i>Zing. condit.</i> Ginger and
<i>Trifolii Paludosi folia</i> ,	the preserve thereof.
Buck-beans, or marsh	C 2 PRE-

may thence be distinguished from any composition of gums or rosins made to counterfeit it; as all such as can be employ'd for that purpose, are either soluble in spirit of wine or water, in both of which suspected amber should be tried.

(q) The goodness of terra Japonica may be known by its seeming to melt on the tongue on its being slightly touch'd with it, as also by the small quantity of fæces it deposits when dissolv'd in water.

(r) The value of gum tragacanth is in proportion to its whiteness and transparency, to which lightness of substance may be added, as it shews dryness.

PREPARATIONS of the more simple kind.

PREPARATION of earthy (a) and other Bodies not soluble in Water.

LET these bodies be first pounded in a mortar, then ground on a levigating stone (a little water being added) to an impalpable powder; afterwards let them be dried on a chalk-stone, and lastly set in a place which is warm, or at least free from moisture, for several days.

In this manner may the following bodies be reduc'd to powder.

<i>Ærugo</i> , Verdigrise.	us'd in the place of
<i>Antimonium</i> , Antimony.	water.
<i>Corallum</i> , Coral. <i>Creta</i> ,	(b) <i>Chelarum cancrorum</i>
Chalk. <i>Lapis Bezoar</i> ,	apices, Crabs claws.
Bezoar stone. In the	<i>Lapis Calaminaris calci-</i>
levigation of which	natus, (c) Calamine
spirit of wine must be	stone,

(a) The title of this head is not very explicit, but is intended to mean the preparation of earthy, and such other bodies as are of a similar texture, in regard to their fitness to be powdered, as the subsequent directions show.

(b) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, crabs-claws, coral, pearls, crabs-eyes, and amber, are needlessly ordered to be levigated with baulm water.

(c) The *Edinb.* dispensatory directs the crude calamine stone to be thrice madered hot, and each time quenched in rose-water, and then made up in balls; but this method is un-necessarily troublesome and expensive, as the calamine stone may be had at a low price, and calcined equally well for medicinal purposes, from those who

stone, as calcined by the brass makers. shells; being first well cleansed.

Lapis Hæmatites, (d) *Ovarumtestæ*, Egg shells, Blood-stone. the membrane which

Margaritæ, Pearls. lines them being first

Oculi dicti cancrorum, separated by boiling.

Crabs eyes. *Succinum*, Amber.

Ostrearum testæ, Oyster *Tutia*, Tutty.

It is necessary, that in the levigation of antimony, calamine stone, and tutty, the strictest care should be taken that the powder be made as fine as possible. (e.)

C 3

Ac-

who calcine it for the making of brass; and the use of rose, or any other distilled water in levigation, in the place of common water, is apparently of no significance, since it is to be again separated from them in drying.

(d) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, rose-water is ordered in the levigation.

(e) The college have here given a very just caution in regard to the fineness of the powders; but they have omitted to mention the method by which alone it can, without extreme trouble, if at all, be done. This method is in use amongst colourmen, and is by them called washing: The manner of this is, the body should be first well ground, then put into a deep vessel filled with water, which should be well stirred till the powder be mixed with it; then it should be suffered to stand for a short time, that the grosser parts may sink to the bottom; then let the water and the finer part be poured off carefully into a second vessel, and put by till the powder has subsided; let the clear water be then poured back into the first vessel, and the stirring, decantation, &c. repeated as before, till all the fine powder be washed off; the remaining grosser part may be ground again, and the washing repeated till the whole be made fine: By this method, conducted with care, impalpable powders may be had from the hardest bodies, with great ease,

18 PREPARATION of SIMPLES.

ease, and chalk, or any earthy bodies which soften in water, may be made fine without grinding, by washing only.

Axungia porcinae, seuque ovilli curatio.

Preparation of hogs-lard, and mutton-fat.

(f) Let them be cut into pieces, and melted over a slow fire, a little water being added; then let them be separated from the membranous parts by straining.

(f) The *Edinburgh* and most other dispensatories, order the fat to be previously washed in successive quantities of water, till the water is no longer tinged red.

Axungia viperinae curatio.

Preparation of the fat of vipers.

Melt the fat taken from the intestines, then let it be strain'd, by being press'd gently through a linnen cloth.

Mellis despumatio. Purification of honey.

Melt the honey in balneo, and let the scum be taken off as it rises.

Scillae coctio. Preparation of squills by baking.

The squills being freed from the outside rind and the hard part next the root, let each be inclosed in a covering of paste made of wheat flower, and baked in an oven, till the paste shall have acquired an hard crust, and the squills are become tender throughout their whole substance.

Scillae exsiccatio. Preparation of dried squills.

The exterior rind being peeled off, let the squills be cut transversly into thin slices, and dried by a very gentle heat.

Rha

Rhabarbari & nucis moschatæ torrefactio.

Preparation of rhubarb and nutmegs by roasting.

Let them be expos'd to a slow fire, till they are of a proper dryness for being powdered. (g)

(g) The rhubarb should be first cut into slices, and the nutmegs grossly powdered.

Spongiae ustio. Preparation of burnt sponge.

Burn the sponge in an earthen vessel covered from the air, till it becomes black and will crumble, then powder it in a glass or marble mortar.

Cornu cervi calcinatio. Calcination of harts horn.

Let pieces of harts horn be burnt in a potter's furnace till they are perfectly white, then let them be reduced to powder, by the method directed for other earthy bodies. (b)

(b) The calcining in a potter's furnace is directed not as necessary but convenient; for if they are burnt in any fire till they are white and fit to be powdered, they will answer the end; but what is used at present, is mostly prepared by persons who make it their business to saw the horns into pieces, and sell them to be distilled by the chemists and apothecaries, and take back the coal after the distillation, and calcine it.

Pulparum extractio. Extraction of the pulp of fruit.

Let the fruits affording pulp, whether such as being used ripe are dry, or such as are used unripe, be boiled with a little water to soften them, then press them through an hair sieve, and afterwards boil them again in an earthen vessel over a slow fire, often stirring them, to prevent their burning to the vessel, till they are of a due consistence.

20 PREPARATION of SIMPLES.

In this manner the pulp of cassia may be boiled out of the pods, and afterwards brought to a proper consistence by evaporating the water.

The pulp of fruits that are ripe and moist, may be pass'd through the sieve without any previous boiling.

Styracis colatio. Purification of storax.

Boil the storax till it becomes soft, then let it be put into a press, betwixt iron plates made warm, and there compressed, and the purified storax will be separated from the water. (i)

(i) In this purification of storax, great care should be used, that it be not suffered to burn in the boiling, nor the iron plates made over hot, lest it acquire any scorched scent; and that the operation should be performed as quick as possible, after it is heated, there being a constant and great waste of the fragrance whilst it continues hot.

Opium colatum, vel extractum thebaicum.

Purified opium, or the Thebaic extract.

Take of opium cut into slices one pound; dissolve it to the consistence of a pulp in a pint of boiling water, great caution being used to prevent its burning to the vessel; then while it is red hot, let the foulness be separated, by forcibly pressing it through a linnen cloth; afterwards let the opium thus strained be reduced to its former consistence, in balneo, or by any other gentle heat.

Opium thus moistned, with only a little water, passes through the strainer entire, the impurities alone being left behind; but if dissolved in a larger quantity of water, the resinous part will be separated from the gummy.

In the same manner may several gums be purified, (k) as gum ammoniac, asa foetida, galbanum, (l) and others; but with them a greater quantity of

of water may be used without inconvenience; in which case, if the resinous part subside, let it be taken out, and re-added towards the latter end of the evaporation, that it may coalesce in one mass with the other parts of the gum.

(k) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders the gum ammoniac and galbanum to be dissolved in vinegar, in the place of water as here directed; but, as the design of this operation is only to separate the pure gum, from any foulness, or matter of other kind with which it may be mix'd, the use of any other fluid than water is either needless or faulty; for either it produces no effect, or it changes the gum from its nature, as a simple, which is not intended.

(l) The proper specification of gummous bodies fit to be purified by this method is omitted, viz. their solubility in water; for all such as will either absolutely dissolve in boiling water, or mix with it, so as to form a pulp, may with convenience be freed from impurities by this means.

Gums, such as galbanum, which readily melt, may be also easily purified, by putting them in a bladder into hot water, till they are sufficiently soft to be forced by a press, through a coarse linnen cloth. (m)

(m) The same caution which was before given in the purification of storax, is equally necessary in this manner of straining the gums, that great regard be had to due heat, and quickness in the operation; for their essential oil is continually flying off while they remain hot.

Millepedarum preparatio. Preparation of wood-lice.

The wood-lice being wrapt up in a very coarse thin linnen cloth, let them be hung up in a close vessel, over heated spirits of wine, that they may be killed, and become fit to be powdered. (n)

(n) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders the wood-lice

to be put alive into a proper vessel, and dried with a slow heat; but that is both more cruel and tedious than the method here directed.

CONSERVÆ. CONSERVES.

<i>Foliorum cochleariæ hortensis, Lujulæ, Menthæ vulgaris</i> , leaves of garden Scurvy-grass, Wood-forrel, spear Mint.	<i>væ, Rorismarini</i> , flowers of Lavender, common Mallows, Rosemary.
<i>Rutæ, Rue.</i>	<i>Rosarum rubr. immaturarum</i> , red Rose-buds.
<i>Summiatium absinthii maritimi</i> , sea Wormwood tops.	<i>Flavedinis corticum Aurantiorum Hispalensium</i> , the yellow part of Seville Orange-peels.
<i>Florum Laveudulæ</i> , mal-	

Pluck off the leaves from their stalks, and the flowers from their green cups, and grate off the yellow part of the orange peels; then beat each in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle, first alone, and afterwards with thrice their weight of the best refined sugar.

Fruetus cynosbati, Conserve of hips.

Take of the pulp of ripe hips one pound, of the finest sugar twenty ounces; mix them by the method for making conserves.

Conservæ prunorum sylvestrium. Conserve of sloes.

Put the sloes covered with water over the fire, taking care lest they burst; afterwards the water being taken from them, press out the pulp, and mix it with three times its weight of the finest sugar.

Radix eryngii condita. Preserv'd eryngo root.

Boil the roots till the rind can be easily peeled off; then

then having freed them from it, let the roots be cut down the middle, and the pith being taken out, let them be washed three or four times in cold water; afterwards for each pound of the roots take two pounds of sugar, which place over the fire to melt, and upon the first appearance of boiling, throw in the roots, and boil them till they become tender.

In the same manner angelica root may be candied.

Cortex aurantiorum conditus. Preserv'd orange peel.

Steep fresh orange peels in water, which must be often changed, till they lose their bitterness, then boil them in the finest sugar dissolved in water, till they become tender and transparent. (o)

In the same manner lemon peels may be preserv'd.

(o) Those who chuse to have the preserv'd peels retain their bitterness, in which all the medicinal virtue they have consists, must omit the steeping them in water; but these, and all the common preserves, are best prepared by the confectioners, whose proper business it is to make them.

Succi scorbutici, the scorbutic juices.

Take of the juices, of garden scurvy-grass two pints, brook lime and water cresses, each one pint, oranges one pint and a quarter: Mix them, and when the dregs are subsided, pour them off, or filter them. (p)

(p) This preparation is called in the *Edinburgh dispensatory succi antiscorbutici*, and is the same in all respects, except, that ten ounces of sugar is ordered to be added, and that the mixture is directed to be clarified according to the rules of art, which Dr. Shaw (in a remark subjoined to his translation) advises, may best be done by boiling till a thick scum of crusty matter arises, and then
pas-

passing it through the filter ; the sugar is justly here omitted, as making the mixture liable to ferment in warm weather.

Rob baccarum sambuci. Rob of elder berries.

Let the clarified juice of elder berries be brought to a proper consistence by a slow fire.

Elaterium. The fæces of the wild cucumber, called elaterium.

Slit wild cucumbers, and gently squeezing out their juice, pass it through a very fine hair sieve into a glazed vessel ; then let it stand for several hours, till the heavier parts have subsided ; let the thinner part be poured off by carefully inclining the vessel, and what fluid still remains be further separated by filtering ; dry the grosser part which is left in the sun, or by any other gentle heat. (*q*)

(*q*) The kind of filter proper to be used in this preparation, is a twist of cotton thread made wet, of which one end must lie in the fluid, and the other being laid over the side of the vessel must hang down below it, by which means the liquor being attracted, will drop from it, till the greatest part of the fluid is drained off.

EXTRACTA. EXTRACTS.

<i>Radicum enulæ campanæ,</i>	black Hellebore.
of the roots of elecampane.	<i>Foliorum Rutæ,</i> of the leaves of Rue.
<i>Gentianæ,</i> roots of Gentian.	<i>Sabinæ,</i> leaves of Savine.
<i>Hellebori nigri,</i> roots of	

Boil them in water, and having pressed the fluid through a strainer, let them stand to deposit their settlings, then evaporate to a proper consistence for pills, taking care towards the end of the evaporation to prevent their burning to the vessel.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ. Extract of Liquorice.

(*r*) Boil fresh liquorice slightly in water, strain it, and press all the fluid from it, and after the fæces have subsided, evaporate till it will no longer stick to the fingers; in the latter part of the evaporation, a very slow fire must be used to prevent its burning.

(*r*) The liquorice should be first well cleansed, the thick pieces split, and the whole bruised in a mortar with an heavy pestle before it is boiled, otherwise a slight boiling will not reach the interior part of the root, to bring out the extract.

Extract. ligni Campechensis. Extract of logwood.

Take of logwood reduced to powder one pound, boil it four or more successive times in a gallon of water, of which half must be each time wasted in the boiling; then mixing all the several quantities (*f*) together, strain them, and afterwards evaporate them to a due consistence.

(*f*) After the several decoctions are mixed together they should be made of a boiling heat, before they are strained; for the water when cold lets down a great part of the extract, which would remain in the strainer, and be lost.

Extractum corticis Peruviani molle & durum. Soft and hard extract of the Peruvian bark. (*t*)

Take of Peruvian bark powdered one pound, of water ten or twelve pints, boil them one or two hours, and pour off the fluid, which will be then red and clear, but as it cools will grow yellow and turbid; the same quantity of water being again put to the bark, let them be boiled as before, and let this be repeated, till the liquor poured off appears limpid when cold; then the several quantities of fluid being mixed together, let them be evaporated

over a very flow fire to a due consistence, carefully avoiding their acquiring any burnt scent.

This extract is to be prepared in a double form, the one soft, of a consistence proper for pills, the other sufficiently hard to suffer its being powdered. (*u*)

(*t*) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders the extract of bark to be thus made ; take any quantity of bark well bruised, and pour on it as much rectified spirit of wine as will float above it two inches ; extract the tincture in *balneo mariæ*, which being poured off, add to the remaining mass a proper quantity of spring water, with a little salt of tartar, boil them together for an hour, then mix the filtered decoction with the former tincture, and stirring them frequently that they may unite in one mass, evaporate to the consistence of honey.

(*u*) The double form here mentioned, is intended to be procured in the degree of evaporation, by the taking out what is designed for pills, as soon as it attains a proper thickness, and suffering the rest to continue in the heat till it is quite dry.

Extractum ligni Guaiaci, molle & durum.

Extract of Guaiacum wood, soft and hard.

Take of guaiacum wood rasped one pound, boil it three or four times in a gallon of water, consuming each time half the quantity ; let the strained liquors be set to evaporate ; but before the whole quantity of water has exhaled, a little rectified spirit of wine is to be added, by which the extract may be reduc'd to an uniform and tenacious mass.

This extract is also to be prepared in the double form of soft and hard.

Extractum Jalapii. Extract of Jalap.

Pour rectified spirit of wine on jalap root powdered, and with a proper heat let a tincture be drawn from it ; boil the residue several times in water, (*x*) evaporate the spirit from the tincture
first

first strained off, till it begins to appear thick; then the decoctions with water being reduced to the same consistence, mix both the extracts, and bring the whole by a gentle heat to the proper thickness for pills.

(x) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory directs only one boiling of an hour's duration, and that a small quantity of sea salt should be first added to the water employ'd; in all other respects the processes agree.

Extractum catharticum. The purging extract.

Take of succotrine aloes one ounce and half, the pulp of colocintida six drachms, scammony, lesser cardamoms husked, each half an ounce, proof spirit of wine one pint: The colocintida being cut into small bits, and the seeds bruised, digest them in the spirit of wine with a gentle heat four days; the tincture being pressed through a strainer, add to it the aloes and scammony reduced to powder separately, and when they are dissolved, evaporate the whole mass to a proper consistence for pills.

Gummi & resina aloes. The gum and resin of aloes.

Take of succotrine aloes four ounces, water two pints; boil them till as much of the aloes as will dissolve is melted, and let them stand by for a night; the resin will be precipitated to the bottom of the vessel: The fluid part, if there be occasion, being strained, let it be wasted by evaporation till the gum is left behind. (y)

When a greater quantity of the extract is to be made, the evaporation will be most conveniently performed in balneo.

All extracts made by water, should be sprinkled with a little spirit of wine to prevent mouldiness.

(y) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory directs all the vegetable resins to be obtained by making a tincture in spirit of wine, and adding water to cause a precipitation, from

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from which the fluid being poured off or filtered, the residuum must be dried by a very gentle heat.

The college have directed this separation of the gum from the resin, on presumption that the gum is much more agreeable to the stomach, though a less powerful purgative.

OILS *by* EXPRESSION.

Oleum amygdalinum. Oil of almonds.

Let fresh almonds either bitter or sweet be pounded in a stone mortar; then let the oil be forced out of them by a press, which must not be made hot.

In the same manner the oil must be expressed from linseed and mustard seed.

(a) The *Edinburgh* disp. orders the almonds to be first blanched; but it is unnecessary, their peel not affording any substance to deprave the oil by this treatment

OILS *by* DISTILLATION.

Olea essentialia. Essential oils.

<i>Ex radice Sassafras</i> , from the root of Sassafras.	<i>Ex floribus chamæmeli</i> , flowers of Camomile.
<i>Ex ligno Rhodii</i> , the wood of Rhodium.	<i>Lavendulæ</i> , Lavender.
<i>Ex foliis absinthii</i> , the leaves of wormwood.	<i>Ex seminibus Anethi</i> , the seeds of Dill.
<i>Marjoranæ</i> , Marjoram.	<i>Anisi</i> , Anniseed.
<i>Menthæ, piperitidis, & vulgaris</i> , pepper and spear Mint.	<i>Carui</i> , Caraway.
<i>Origani</i> , Origanum.	<i>Cymini</i> , Cummin.
<i>Pulegii</i> , Pennyroyal.	<i>Ex baccis Juniperi</i> , Juniper berries.
<i>Rorismarini</i> , Rosemary.	<i>Ex Aromatibus; ut caryophyllis Aromaticis, Nuce Moschata & aliis</i> , Spices; as Cloves, Nutmegs, and others.
<i>Rutæ</i> , Rue.	
<i>Sabinae</i> , Savine.	

These oils are to be procured by distillation in an alembick, (a) with a condenser, or refrigerating vessel

OILS by Expression and Distillation. 29

vessel sufficiently large; but to prevent an empyreuma rising, water must be added to the matter to be distilled, in which that should also be previously steeped: The oil comes over together with the water, and floats above, or sinks below it, according to their specific gravity. (a)

(z) The best kind of alembick for this purpose, is a small still with a worm; though the caution given in regard to the magnitude of the refrigerating vessel, supposes the distillation to be made in one of the old alembicks with a condensing head.

(a) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, these circumstances are added to the directions here given; that sea salt, nitre, crude tartar or any fixed acid spirit, should be dissolved in the water, in which the substances are steeped, and afterwards distilled; that the time of the maceration should be, for wormwood eight days, and in proportion for the others, according to their tenacity, and greater or less disposition to soften in the water; that all the seeds and spices should be first bruised before the water is put to them; that the quantity of water should be as much as will keep the substances afloat; and that the water employ'd in one, may with advantage be used in future distillations.

Oleum terebinthinæ. Oil of Turpentine.

Let turpentine be distilled in a copper alembick, in the same manner as essential oils of vegetables. (b)

After the distillation yellow resin will be found in the vessel.

This oil is frequently, though improperly, called spirit of turpentine.

(b) This distillation, as well as all others where the water is used in obtaining essential oils, are best performed by a worm still.

The *Edinburgh* dispensatory directs the distillation of turpentine without water, to be made in a retort, which method is not only much more incommodious, but affords a grosser oil.

Oleum terebinthinæ æthereum, & balsamum.

Ethereal oil and balsam of turpentine.

Let oil of turpentine be distilled with water in a retort, with a very slow heat, till what is left behind has attained the consistence of a balsam. (c)

(d) Balsam of turpentine may likewise be distilled from yellow resin; from whence, after a thin oil, which ought to be taken away separately, a thick balsam will come over, a black resin, or colophony remaining in the bottom of the retort.

(c) The use of a retort instead of an alembick in this rectification is not necessary, as water is used.

(d) In this manner of obtaining balsam of turpentine wherein resin is used, the addition of water must be omitted, and a retort employ'd, as it endangers the burning or melting the bottom of a copper, or other metalline still.

Oleum copaivæ compositum. Compound oil of capivi.

Take of balsam of capivi two pounds, of gum guaiacum four ounces; by distillation in a retort, a pint of oil will be obtained.

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Nitrum purificatum. Purified nitre.

Dissolve nitre in boiling water; let the solution be filtered through paper, then after a proper evaporation, let it be put in a cold place, that the nitre may shoot into crystals.

Sal ammoniac may be purified in the same manner.

Alumen ustum. Burnt alom.

Calcine alom in an earthen or iron vessel, till it ceases to effervesce or rise in bubbles.

Vitriolum calcinatum. Calcined vitriol.

Let green vitriol be calcined in an open earthen vessel in the fire, till it be thoroughly dry; then let the vessel be broken, and the vitriol separated from it, and kept in a well closed vessel for use. Vitriol is sufficiently calcined, when that which is next the sides and bottom of the vessel is changed red. (e)

(e) The directions for calcining alom and vitriol are very incautiously given; for should they be thus rashly put into a fire sufficient to bring the vitriol to redness, the far greater part would boil over the vessel and be lost; to prevent which this method should be used, let vitriol be put into a proper vessel, till it is three parts filled, then place it over the fire, in a heat just sufficient to make it boil; when the ebullition has nearly ceased, the space the vitriol before took up will be much contracted; without taking out what it now contains, let the vessel be supplied with a fresh quantity, and continue to feed it, till the ebullition ceasing, the vessel shall be found full of dry vitriol calcined to whiteness: If an higher calcination be required, remove it to an heat sufficient to make the vessel red hot, and let it remain there, till the vitriol, on being taken out and cooled, appears red.

Sal tartari. Salt of tartar.

Let crude tartar of either kind, folded up in wet brown paper, or contained in a proper vessel, be put into the fire, and continued there till all the oil is burnt out; the salt is then to be procured from it by solution in boiling water, as was before directed. (f)

(f) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory inserts a method of making salt of tartar, by calcining tartar with an equal weight of nitre; but both these processes are made of little importance, by the consideration that all pure fixed alkaline salts are absolutely alike, and that fine pearl ashes, by a solution in water, proper filtering, and desiccation, if they are already white, and if browner by a moderate calcination, and subsequent solution, &c. will,

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will, with much less expence and trouble, afford a salt equally good with that made from salt of tartar. The same dispensatory asserts, that they may be made stronger by a long continued calcination in a very strong heat; but it does not appear from experiment, that they are changed in this respect by any thing but quick lime.

Lixivium tartari. Deliquiate salt of tartar, commonly called oil of tartar per deliquium.

Set tartar calcined to whiteness in a moist place, that it may dissolve by the air. (g)

(g) The salt of tartar freed from the ashes, seems much fitter to make this Lixivium, than the tartar only calcined; for in the latter there will necessarily be a mixture of the white ashes or earth, which cannot be freed from the deliquiated salt, without such dilution as destroys the intention of the preparation.

Tartarum solubile. Soluble tartar.

Take of any fixed alkaline salts one pound, of water one gallon; to the salt dissolved in water and boiling, throw in cream of tartar gradually, till the effervescence, which before arose on each further addition ceases to appear, which will be when, or before three times the weight of alkaline salt has been thrown in; then filter the solution through paper, and after a proper evaporation, let it be set to shoot in crystals, or otherways make a total evaporation of the water, that the salt may remain in a solid mass.

Lixivium saponarium. Sope, or capital ley.

Take of pearl ashes and quick lime an equal weight: Pour water on the lime and ashes, till the lime is flaked; then a larger quantity of water being added, stir them well together, that the salts may be melted out of the ashes; then let them stand till the solution becomes clear, which either pour off into another vessel, or filter through paper. A pint of this solution, examined with the greatest

accuracy, ought to weigh exactly sixteen ounces. If it be found heavier, for each drachm in which it exceeds this specifick weight, let an ounce and half of water be added to every pint; but if it prove lighter than this proportion, then let the solution be evaporated, till so many half ounces of water have exhaled as countervail the defective drachm; or let it be poured back on fresh lime and ashes.

Sapo amygdalinus. Almond sope.

Take of fresh expressed oil of almonds any quantity, of the sope ley (as above) three times the measure of the oil; let them be digested together in an heat scarcely sufficient to make them boil, and in a few hours they will incorporate; the mixture, being then boiled for a short time, will appear transparent, and of a mucilaginous consistence, and being cold will concrete into a jelly-like substance; then throw in common salt, *till the fluid no longer remains mucilaginous*; but continue the boiling, till being dropp'd upon a tile, the water shall be found to separate readily from the coagulated sope; then extinguish the fire, and the sope will gradually float, which before it is cold should be taken off, and put into a wooden mould with a bottom of linnen; after some time let it be taken out and kept, that it may acquire a proper consistence.

In the same manner sope may be made from oil of olives; but the sweetest and best oil should be used, that it may be as little as possible disagreeable to the palate or stomach.

Causticum commune fortius.

The stronger common caustick.

Boil sope lye to a fourth part of its first quantity, then throw in, while it is yet boiling, of quick lime powdered, sifted, and kept for several months
in

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in a bottle well corked, (*b*) such a quantity as will absorb all the fluid, and form a paste, which must be preserv'd in a vessel carefully closed for use.

(*b*) The direction for keeping the lime in a bottle several months well corked, appears so inconsequential and unmeaning, that it suggests some mistake to be made in the expression, and that it was intended to mean, it might be kept so long secured in such manner for use; and the expressly ordering fresh lime to be used in the weaker common caustick, confirms this suspicion.

Causticum commune mitius.

The gentler common caustick.

Take of soft sope, and fresh quick lime, an equal weight; let them be intimately mixed when wanted for use. (*i*)

(*i*) This composition may, by the addition of salt of tartar, or any other fixed alkali, be actuated, or rendered more corrosive in any proportion, and made to answer all the ends of that above, with much less trouble.

Acetum distillatum, vel spiritus aceti.

Distilled vinegar.

Let vinegar be distilled with a gentle heat, as long as it will rise without any empyreumatick smell.

If the spirit that first comes be removed, a stronger will be obtained afterwards. (*k*)

(*k*) It is not improper here to give a caution to apothecaries, &c. not to distil vinegar in any kind of alembick made of metal, as I have known to be very injudiciously done; for a solution of the metal will be necessarily made in the worm or condenser, from whence, particularly if it be made of lead, or pewter (in the composition of which lead is generally used) there may be great hazard, as the vinegar may be thereby greatly charged

charged with sugar of lead, whose known ill effects internally taken I need not mention.

Sal diureticus. Diuretic salt.

Take of any kind of fixed alkaline salt one pound; let it be boiled, with a very slow fire, in four or five pints of distilled vinegar; (1) the effervescence, which will for some time be seen, being over, let more distilled vinegar be added at several times, till the aqueous part of what was before used being in the mean time almost consumed, no further fermentation appears on the addition of fresh vinegar, which will happen when nigh twenty pounds has been employ'd, afterwards let it be slowly evaporated to dryness; an impure salt will be left behind, which with a gentle fire suffer, but not too long, to run into fusion, then dissolve it in water, and filter it through paper: If the fusion be properly conducted and succeeds, the filtered solution will be limpid and colourless, but if it miscarries, the solution will appear brown: Lastly, evaporate the water in a very shallow glass vessel, stirring the salt as it concretes, that it may the sooner attain a proper dryness, and preserve it in a vessel very carefully closed, to prevent its deliquating by the air.

(1) The expence of distilled vinegar, as here directed, is needless; since common vinegar may with equal effect with regard to the preparation be used; as it contains nothing different from that which has been distilled, but what will be separated from the salt, either by heat in which it is fused, or by the filter.

This salt ought to appear of the purest whiteness, and dissolve intirely in water or spirit of wine, without forming the least sediment; but if the salt, notwithstanding it appears of a proper whiteness, deposits any sediment in spirit of wine, let it be dissolved in the same spirit, and the filtering and subsequent evaporation again repeated. (m)

(*m*) An extraordinary nicety in the appearance of this salt has been insisted on, without regard to any reasons taken from the real nature and intention of the medicine, which would be equally efficacious if all the subsequent part of the process was omitted, and the vinegar neutralized with pure lixivate salt was used; but as it is necessary that apothecaries should be provided with the medicines in the form they are here ordered, the following directions may serve to obviate the difficulties which attend producing this salt with the qualities prescribed: The great nicety lies in the just management of the fusion, the proper time of which must be discovered by dropping a little into water, and observing if the dissolved part frees itself easily from the black coaly substance which was mixed with it, for then it must be immediately removed; it is necessary likewise to be careful to prevent its melting in the last drying, for if suffered to happen it discolours the salt, and renders it not wholly soluble in spirit of wine; but if the foliated appearance whence it has derived the name of *terra foliata tartari* be required, melting is then necessary.

Spiritus vitrioli tenuis & fortis atque colcothar.

Weak and strong spirits of vitriol and colcothar.

Distil calcined vitriol in earthen vessels, with a reverberatory fire for three days; the fluid which comes over being put into a glass retort, and re-distilled in a sand heat, a weak spirit will be obtained in the receiver, and a strong spirit will remain in the retort, such as is commonly called, though improperly, oil of vitriol: what remains in the earthen vessels after the first distillation, is commonly called colcothar of vitriol.

Spiritus nitri Glauberi. Glauber's spirit of nitre.

Take of nitre three pounds, strong spirit of wine one pound; let them be mixed gradually and carefully under a chimney, then distilled, first with a slow, and afterwards with a stronger fire.

Spi-

Spiritus salis marini Glauberi.

Glauber's spirit of sea-salt.

Take of sea-salt and strong spirit of vitriol, each two pounds, of water one pint; add the spirit of vitriol, first diluted with the water, to the salt, gradually under a chimney, then let them be distilled with a fire augmented by proper degrees. (o)

(o) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders two pounds of sea-salt dried, and one pound of oil of vitriol, with as much spring water as will dissolve the salt. The spirit of salt is so little used, either in medicine, or for any other purposes, that it is rarely prepared, but for the sake of its co-produce the sal Glaub. It is in regard to this salt, therefore, and not the spirit, that the proportion of the ingredients is considered, whose difference can nevertheless make no alteration, but in the quantity of the salt; more or less of the sea-salt being converted to the sal Glaub. according to the quantity of the oil of vitriol employ'd; but the nature of the new salt will be ever the same: But as common salt is the cheaper ingredient, it is better to have the excess on that side; if the oil of vitriol be good, the equivalent proportion is a medium betwixt the two prescriptions.

Aqua fortis.

Take of nitre and green vitriol uncalcined, each three pounds; of the same vitriol calcined one pound and a half: Mix them thoroughly, and distil with a strong fire, as long as any red fumes arise. (p)

(p) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders two parts of vitriol calcined to whiteness, and one of nitre powdered, and directs them to be distilled in an earthen retort two parts filled, having a large receiver adapted to it. The *London* dispensatory omits the manner of distillation, and contrary to the approbation of all experience, orders part of the vitriol to be used without calcining; but the method of making aqua fortis, with oil of vitriol,

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triol, by *Glauber's* method, is so much more preferable, when required only for medicinal purposes, that it is needless to be more particular on the other.

Aqua fortis composita. Compound aqua fortis.

Take of aqua fortis sixteen ounces, sea-salt one drachm; distil them to dryness. (*q*)

(*q*) This, according to all former use of words, would have been called an imperfect aqua regia: The mixture of sea-salt, or its spirit with aqua fortis, for reasons not relating to medicine, requiring to be distinguished by a more distinct name than compound aqua fortis; but as this consists of aqua fortis, with something else added to it, this name may be more consistent with the preciseness of medical accuracy.

Sal vitrioli. Salt of vitriol. (*r*)

Take of white vitriol one pound, strong spirit of vitriol one ounce, water a proper quantity; dissolve the vitriol in the water by boiling, and filter through paper, and after a sufficient evaporation, set the solution in a cold place to shoot in crystals.

(*r*) This preparation differing only in the omission of the oil of vitriol, is inserted in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory under the name of gilla vitrioli; but what change the salt undergoes by the solution and recrystallization, or even by the addition of the oil of vitriol, must be explained by those who comprehend the mysteries of medicine, and not from any experimental examination.

Tartarum vitriolatum. Vitriolate tartar.

Take of green vitriol eight ounces, (*f*) water four pounds; throw salt of tartar, or any other fixed alkaline salt, to the vitriol dissolved in the water boiling, till all ebullition ceases, which will be when four ounces, or something more of the salt

salt has been used, then filter through paper, and after due evaporation, place it to shoot.

(*f*) In the *Edinburgh* disp. oleum tartari per deliquium is directed, but candour leads us to believe they mean any solution of the salt; oil of vitriol, and not crude vitriol, is there ordered.

Vitriolate tartar is, with much more convenience, made from oil of vitriol, than from crude vitriol; and the small expence saved by using the first, instead of the other, will in no degree countervail the trouble, and the waste of the neutral salt, which happens from the quantity of the solution, the large mass of precipitated oker retains in the filter; and if the operation be not conducted with the greatest caution in the filtering, a disagreeable ochrous flavour and brown colour, from which it is scarcely possible to keep it free, when made by this method, will deprave the salt.

Nitrum vitriolatum. Vitriolate nitre. (*t*)

Dissolve what remains in the retort, after the distillation of *Glauber's* spirit of nitre in hot water; filter through paper, and form the salt in crystals.

(*t*) This salt, introduced under a new name, (being formerly called sal enixum) is the same in all respects with the tartar vitriolate above directed; the basis, or alkaline part of the saltpetre, or nitre in common use, being fixed alkaline salt, which, in *Glauber's* operation, parts from the nitrous spirit, and combines with the oil of vitriol.

Sal catharticus Glauberi. Glauber's purging salt.

Dissolve the residuum after the distillation of *Glauber's* spirit of sea-salt; filter through paper, and crystallize. (*u*)

(*u*) It is with the greatest readiness that I embrace this opportunity of exposing a male practice, too well known to all who sell medicines, and very little to those who prescribe them, of substituting the sal catharticum amarum, for *Glauber's* salt, which, by a fraudulent

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lent preparation, the crystals are made to resemble : This salt was first prepared at the salt works at *Lymington*, where the great quantity of bittern, or solution of the sal catharticum, which remained after the recovery of the sea-salt from the sea-water, enabled them to afford it at a very low price, and the salt was at first modestly called by the name of that place; but it is now become so universal, that it is called by the name of *Glauber's salt*, in distinction from the true salt of his invention, which being robbed of his name, is distinguished by that of sal mirabile, from this counterfeit; as it is much more nauseous, disagreeable to the stomach, and apt to produce violent gripes, and on several other accounts inferior to the true kind, it would be well that all physicians and others, who are appriz'd of the fact, should discourage the use of it; in order to which, this infallible method of detecting it is furnished; let the salt in question be dissolved, and when the solution is become clear and limpid, add to it a little of a solution of salt of tartar, or any other fixed alkaline salt, made clear likewise; if no change happens, on the commixture of the two solutions, but the mixture remains as transparent and limpid as the separate solutions were, it may with certainty be concluded to be the true *Glauber's salt*; but if it acquires a milky turbidness, which will afterwards subside in the form of white powder, it may thence be known to be the *Lymington* counterfeit.

Spiritus salis marini coagulatus.

Coagulated spirit of sea-salt.

Pour a solution of any fixed alkaline salt to *Glauber's* spirit of sea-salt, till all ebullition ceases; then evaporate the mixture to dryness. (x)

(x) It would be difficult to guess by what means this composition has, without any pretensions, intruded itself into this Pharmacopœia, since it produces a salt not differing in appearance, if crystallized, or any known quality from sea-salt, of which it is a regenerate species; it may have some merit as a speculative experiment,

periment, but can have no effect in medical practice, except the deceiving persons easily captivated with novelty.

Spiritus vitrioli dulcis. Dulcified spirit of vitriol.

Take of strong spirit or oil of vitriol one pound, rectified spirit of wine one pint; (y) mix them gradually with the utmost care, and distil them with a very slow fire, till a black froth begins to rise; then immediately let the whole be removed from the fire, lest the froth rises over into the receiver, and render the whole operation ineffectual.

(y) In this operation the greatest caution should be taken in mixing the two ingredients, for which the safest method is to mix them by slow degrees, and add very small quantities each time, and to let the mixture rest without further addition, till no sensible heat can be excited on shaking it; and when the whole is commixed, to suffer it to stand some time before it be distilled.

Spiritus nitri dulcis. Dulcified spirit of nitre.

Take of rectified spirit of wine two pints, Glauber's spirit of nitre half a pound; mix them, by pouring the spirit of nitre upon the spirit of wine, and distil them with a gentle heat, till what comes over will not ferment with lixivate salts. (z)

(z) The reasons for great caution, and the means of exercising it, are the same in regard to this preparation, as to the dulcified spirit of vitriol.

The *Edinburgh* disp. directs the proportion to be three parts of rectified spirit of wine to one of spirit of nitre, and orders the mixture to be digested for some days in a large glass phial, before it is distilled; and gives a caution, that the retort be not broken by the too great heat, toward the latter end of the operation. The medicinal virtues are too obscure in these compositions, to afford the means of determining the just proportion of the ingredients.

Spiritus sulphuris per campanam.

Spirit of sulphur per campanam.

Fire sulphur or brimstone under a glass vessel, properly constructed for that purpose, and called a bell, and the acid spirit will distil into another glass vessel placed under it.

Spiritus, sal, & oleum succini.

Spirit, salt, and oil of amber.

Let amber be distilled in a sand heat, the fire being gradually increased; spirit, oil, and salt mixt with oil, will rise.

The oil may be again separated by distillation into a thin oil, which will rise, and a thick part left behind, called balsam of amber.

The salt must be boiled in its own spirit, or with water, (a) and set to shoot, and will by this means be freed from the oil adhering to it; each time this is repeated, it will become the purer.

(a) It is always proper to add the spirit which comes over with it to the salt of amber, before it is purified, as a considerable portion of the salt remains dissolv'd in the spirit, and on the neglect of thus adding it to the dry salt, is lost.

The *Edinburgh* dispens. orders the salt to be purified by sublimation, with twice its weight of decrepitated sea-salt being first powdered with it; and with minute caution advises, that the oil from which it is to be freed should not be raised with it, and that a feather be employ'd to brush it off from the vessel.

Spiritus, sal, & oleum cornu-cervi.

Spirit, salt, and oil of harts-horn.

Distil pieces of harts-horn, with a fire gradually augmented to almost the greatest degree; spirit, salt, and oil will rise.

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If, the oil being separated from them, the spirit and salt are mixed together again, and distilled with a very gentle heat, they will both rise purer.

If this be several times cautiously repeated, the salt will acquire the purest whiteness, and the spirit become limpid as water, with a grateful smell.

The salt being separated from the spirit, and sublimed, first with an equal weight of the cleanest chalk, and afterwards with a little rectified spirit of wine, it will be sooner made pure than by the former method.

Calcined harts-horn is most frequently made of the horn left after this distillation.

In the same manner, spirit, salt, and oil, may be obtained from any of the proper parts of all animals.

Spiritus, sal, & oleum fuliginis.

Spirit, salt, and oil of soot.

Distil the soot of wood in the same manner as harts-horn; but much more labour is required to bring the spirit and salt to purify.

Sal volatilis salis ammoniaci.

Volatile salt of sal ammoniac.

Take of the purest chalk two pound, sal ammoniac one pound; sublime in a retort with a strong fire.

Spiritus salis ammoniaci. Spirit of sal ammoniac.

Take of any fixed alkaline salt one pound and half, sal ammoniac one pound, (b) water four pints; by distilling with a slow fire, two pints of spirit will be procured.

(b) If pearl-ashes, and not a pure fixed alkaline salt be used, a due allowance must be made for the cineritious earth or other substances mixed with the salt; but if salt of tartar, or any pure salt be employ'd, the proportion here directed of the fixed alkali to the sal ammoniac

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moniac is excessive; as fixed alkaline salt requires at least as much acid before it is satiated, as volatile alkaline salt, and will therefore separate a quantity from sal ammoniac equal to its own; it appears thence an unnecessary expence, to add more than a quantity equal in weight to the sal ammoniac.

The *Edinburgh* dispensatory judiciously (from the reason abovementioned) orders equal quantities of sal ammoniac and salt of tartar.

Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis.

Sweet spirit of sal ammoniac.

Take of any fixed alkaline salt half a pound, sal ammoniac four ounces, proof spirit three pints; the spirit may be obtained by distillation, with a gentle heat, in the proportion of a pint and half. (c)

(c) Unless spirit of wine is supposed capable of dulcifying all other species of bodies, as well as acid spirits, one must wonder whence this new name came to be given to this composition; as it is evident from experiment, that volatile salt suffers no change on being mixed with spirit of wine, except the being dissolved by its aqueous part.

Spiritus volatilis foetidus. Foetid volatile spirit.

Take of fixed alkaline salt one pound and half, sal ammoniac one pound, asa foetida four ounces, proof spirit six pints; the spirit may be procured by distilling with a gentle heat, in the quantity of five pints.

Spiritus volatilis aromaticus. Aromatic volatile spirit.

Take of essence of lemons, and essential oil of nutmegs, each two drachms, essential oil of cloves half a drachm, sweet spirit of sal ammoniac two pints; distil them with a very slow fire. (d)

(d) This is the most elegant and consistent composition which has ever been inserted in any dispensatory, under

under the title of sal volatile oleosum, with which this spiritus volatilis aromaticus corresponds; but why, when all the ingredients are before fitly prepared by distillation, is another distillation directed, when no further separation or other change is intended, but merely a commixture?

RESINOUS *and* SULPHUROUS BODIES.

Flores Benzoini. Flowers of Benjamin.

Let benjamin, being first powdered, be put into an earthen pot, and placed in sand, and with a gentle heat sublime the flowers into a paper cone, properly fitted to the mouth of the pot; or put the benjamin into a retort, and with a gentle heat, the flowers will rise into the neck.

If any yellow colour deprave the whiteness of the flowers, let them be mixed with tobacco pipe clay, and again sublimed.

Flores sulphuris. Flowers of sulphur.

Sublime brimstone in a proper vessel, and reduce the concreted flowers to powder, by grinding in a wooden mill, or by pounding them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle.

Flores sulphuris loti. Washed flowers of sulphur.

Pour water on flowers of sulphur till it rises four fingers above them, and boil them for some time; then pour off the water in which they were boiled, and wash them effectually with cold water; and lastly, dry the flowers for use.

Balsamum sulphuris simplex.

Simple balsam of sulphur.

Let flowers of sulphur be boiled with four times their weight of oil of olives, in a pot slightly covered, till they coalesce in the form of a balsam.

In

In the same manner *Barbadoes* balsam of sulphur may be made with *Barbadoes* tar.

Sulphur præcipitatum. Precipitated sulphur.

Let flowers of sulphur be boiled in water, with thrice their weight of quick-lime, till the sulphur is dissolved; then filter the solution through paper, to which weak spirit of vitriol being added, a powder will be precipitated, which must be made perfectly insipid by washing several times in water.

Aqua sulphurata. Sulphurated water.

Take of water two pints, sulphur half a pound; suspend part of the sulphur in an iron ladle, over water in a close vessel, and fire it; the smoke having settled, repeat the same till all the brimstone be consumed, (e).

(e) This preparation, though long since introduced into practice, does not promise any extraordinary virtues; but when required, it may with most facility be prepared after the method given by Dr *Pemberton*, in his remarks on the *London Pharmacop.* which is this—Let a large glass receiver have a wooden plug fitted to its neck, which must be sufficiently wide; let the receiver be filled with water, only so high as to admit of the receiver's being placed horizontally; then let the ladle containing the kindled sulphur, be fixed to the plug, with which let it be thrust in the neck of the glass, and continued till the sulphur extinguishes, and the fumes have settled, which will be easily seen through the transparent glass.

METALLINE BODIES.

Chalybis rubigo præparata. Prepared rust of steel.

Let steel filings exposed to the air be frequently sprinkled with water or vinegar, till they are changed into rust; then beat them in a mortar, and water being put to them, wash over the finest part of the

the powder, expose what remains, and will not be easily reduced to a powder proper to be washed over, again to the air, and sprinkle it as before; and let it be afterwards pounded and washed over as the first: The fine powder thus procured must be dried and kept for use.

Chalybs cum sulphure præparatus.

Steel prepared with sulphur.

Let steel made white hot in the most intense fire, be touched with a roll of brimstone, that it may melt, and fall by drops into water placed under it, then let it be separated from the brimstone which falls along with it into the water, and afterwards reduced to the finest powder. (f)

(f) This preparation is thus directed in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory; take any quantity of steel filings, with twice their weight of powdered sulphur, and with a sufficient quantity of spring water make them into paste, and let them ferment for six hours; then deflagrate the mixture in a crucible, continually stirring it with an iron spatula, by which it will become a very black powder.

Flores martialis. Flowers of steel.

Take of washed colcothar of green vitriol, or steel filings, one pound, sal ammoniac two pounds; (g) being mixed sublime them in a retort, and remove what remains in the bottom of the retort by pounding; repeat the sublimation till the flowers have acquired a bright yellowish colour.

To what remains after the last sublimation, half a pound of sal ammoniac may be added, and the sublimation again repeated; and this method may be used as long as the flowers can be produced of a good colour.

(g) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders equal parts of steel filings and sal ammoniac, and directs the white flowers

flowers which rise first to be thrown away, and the red only to be kept for use.

Lixivium martis. Deliquiate steel.

Set what remains in the retort, after the sublimation of the steel flowers, in a moist place, and let the fluid which runs from it be preserved for use.

Sal martis.

Take of strong spirit or oil of vitriol eight ounces, steel filings four ounces, water two pints; mix them, and the effervescence being over, let the mixture stand for some time in hot sand; then pour off the fluid, and filter it through paper, and after a due evaporation set it to crystallize. (*b*)

(*b*) This preparation seems very unnecessarily directed, being only an expensive manner of procuring common green vitriol, for the salt produced is really no other.

Causticum lunare. Lunar caustick.

Dissolve pure silver in about twice its weight of aqua fortis, in a sand heat; then the heat being increased, evaporate to dryness; afterwards melt it in a crucible, that it may be poured into proper moulds, carefully avoiding too great an heat, lest the matter thicken beyond the just degree. (*i*)

(*i*) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory directs the quantity of aqua fortis to be three times the weight of the silver, and that the mixture continue in the melted state, till it ceases to emit any fumes; this quantity of aqua fortis is certainly preferable to that ordered in the *London* dispensatory, which, admitting the aqua fortis to be of the justest strength, and first purity, must be insufficient to dissolve perfectly that proportion of silver, and an excess in the quantity of the aqua fortis can be no injury to the preparation, as it will necessarily be evaporated in the operation.

Saccharum saturni. Sugar of lead.

Boil cerufs in distilled vinegar, in a leaden vessel, till the acid taste of the vinegar is changed to sweetness; then filter the vinegar through paper, and after a proper evaporation, set it to shoot in crystals. (k)

(k) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders white lead, red lead, or litharge to be promiscuously used; and in the place of boiling, directs a digestion for some days in a sand heat, till the vinegar becomes sweet, which is to be poured off, and a fresh quantity added, with a subsequent digestion, &c. as before; and that this should be repeated till the added vinegar ceases to become sweet, when the several quantities being put together, they are to be evaporated, and the solution set to crystallize.

It is indifferent, in regard to the salt produced, in what state the lead is used, but white lead is the soonest dissolved, as being already in part changed toward a saline state, by the acid of the vinegar employ'd in its corrosion: Boiling is the most expeditious manner of making the solution; but if the mixture be suddenly brought to that heat, a considerable part of the vinegar will be exhaled, before it can be fixed by its combination with the lead: This is prevented by the digestion in a sand heat; but the gain in that respect does not counter-balance the trouble and expence of an heat continued so long, unless to those to whom other purposes make it necessary; but both those inconveniences may be avoided, by omitting the use of heat, and letting the mixture remain till the vinegar becomes sweet, which if the vessel be frequently shaken, will be nearly as soon as in the heat of digestion.

Lapis medicamentosus. The medicinal stone.

Take of alom, litharge, bole armoniac, or *French* bole, each half a pound; colcothar of green vitriol three ounces, vinegar a quarter of a pint;
F
mix

mix them, and evaporate till the composition becomes hard. (l)

(l) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory prescribes an equal quantity of all the solid ingredients, and as much vinegar as will float four inches above them; they are there ordered to be digested for two days in an unglazed earthen pot, and then the moisture being evaporated over a fire, to be calcined with an intense heat.

This calcination renders the use of the vinegar quite insignificant; for it will be entirely expelled by the intense heat directed, and with it the acid of the alom, on which its astringency, and consequent aptitude to the intention of this medicine depends.

Stannum pulveratum. Pulveris'd tin.

Let melted tin be poured into a proper wooden box, whose inner surface is chalked, and being briskly shaken, part of the tin will be reduced to powder; let the rest, being again melted, undergo the same operation, till the whole quantity be converted to powder.

Argenti vivi purificatio. Purification of quicksilver.

Distil in a retort; then wash off the dross with a solution of common salt or vinegar.

Aurum musivum.

Take of tin one pound, flowers of sulphur seven ounces, sal ammoniac and purified quicksilver, each half a pound; (m) melt the tin, and add the quicksilver to it; when the mixture is become cold powder it, and mix it intimately with the sulphur and sal ammoniac, and then sublime them in a matras: The aurum musivum will be found under the sublimed matter, with some dross in the bottom of the matras.

(m) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory equal quantities of all the ingredients are ordered.

Ethiops

Ethiops mineralis. Mineral Ethiops.

Take of purified quicksilver, and flowers of sulphur, an equal weight; let them be ground together in a mortar of glass or stone till they are thoroughly incorporated.

Cinnabaris factitia. Factitious cinnabar.

Take of purified quicksilver twenty five ounces, sulphur seven ounces; melt the sulphur, and add the quicksilver to it; and if the mixture take fire, extinguish it by covering the vessel; afterwards let the mass be reduced to powder, and sublimed.

Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus, vel albus.

White, or corrosive mercury sublimate.

Take of purified quicksilver forty ounces, sea-salt thirty three ounces, nitre twenty eight ounces, (n) green vitriol calcined sixty six ounces; let the quicksilver be mixed, in a vessel of stone or wood, with one ounce or more of corrosive sublimate already made, and broken into small grains; then let it be ground with the nitre, and afterwards with the sea-salt, till there is no longer the least appearance of the quicksilver; then add the calcined vitriol, in whose commixture the operation must not be too much prolonged, lest the quicksilver should revivify, or reassume its fluid state: Lastly, sublime in a glass matrass, to which, at discretion, a proper head may be fitted, to save the spirit, which will rise in a small quantity.

(n) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, the calx of mercury, which is a previous preparation of it by dissolution in aqua fortis, and evaporation to dryness, is ordered to be used, with an equal quantity of decrepitated sea-salt.

The difference betwixt using aqua fortis, and calcined

vitriol and nitre, is only in the expence; the aqua fortis being produced from those two salts, instead of being procured by a previous distillation; they may therefore be promiscuously used according to convenience; but if the salts, and not the aqua fortis be employ'd, the fire should be made more intense, and the apparatus proportionably secured.

Mercurius dulcis sublimatus.

Sweet mercury sublimate.

Take of corrosive mercury sublimate one pound, (o) purified quicksilver nine ounces; the mercury sublimate being first powdered, put it together with the quicksilver into a glass matrafs, and digest them with a very slow heat in sand, the glass being frequently shaken till they incorporate; then, the heat being augmented, sublime them; powder the sublimed matter, having freed it from the acrid upper part, and the globules of quicksilver, if any appear, and sublime it again; the sublimation must be six times repeated.

(o) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory the proportion of mercury sublimate to the quicksilver, is as four to three.

Mercurius calcinatus. Calcined mercury.

Let purified quicksilver be placed in a sand heat, for several months, in a proper glass, having a broad bottom, and a small hole by which the air may have access; let it remain till it is calcined into a red powder.

Mercurius præcipitatus albus.

White precipitate of mercury.

Take of sal ammoniac, and corrosive mercury sublimate, an equal weight; dissolve them together in water, filter through paper, and precipitate with

a solution of any fixed alkaline salt; wash the precipitated powder till it is perfectly sweet.

Mercurius corrosivus ruber. Red corrosive mercury.

Take of purified quicksilver, and compound aqua fortis, each an equal weight; being mixed, calcine them in a sand heat, till the dried mass has acquired a red colour.

Mercurius Corallinus. Coralline mercury.

Pour to red corrosive mercury about three times its weight of rectified spirit of wine, and digest them for two or three days in a gentle heat, often shaking the vessel; then fire the spirit, and continually stir the powder, till the spirit is entirely burnt out.

Meercurius emeticus flavus.

Yellow emetic mercury.

Put any quantity of quicksilver into a glass, and pour to it double its weight of strong spirit of vitriol; heat the mixture by slow degrees till it boils, and continue it in that state till a white mass remains in the bottom, which, the fire being increased, must be made perfectly dry; this mass, on the pouring water to it, will immediately turn yellow, and fall to powder: Let it be ground for a considerable time with this water in a glass mortar, which after the powder has subsided, must be poured off, and successive quantities added till it is entirely sweet.

Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum.

Precipitated sulphur of antimony.

Take of antimony sixteen ounces, tartar one pound, nitre half a pound; let them be separately powdered, and then mixed well together; let the mixture be put gradually into a red hot crucible, fused with a very strong fire, and then poured into

a proper conic mould, and the metalline part, commonly called regulus of antimony, will sink below the scoria; dissolve the scoria in water, and filter the solution through paper, and afterwards precipitate the sulphur, by dropping in the spirit of sea-salt; and lastly, free it from the salts by washing with water. (p)

(p) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory directs the precipitation to be made by distilled vinegar; but it is indifferent what species of acid is used, the acid serving only to neutralize the fixed alkali, and by that means separate the sulphur from it.

Crocus antimonii. Crocus of antimony.

Take of antimony and nitre, an equal weight; being separately powdered, let them be thoroughly mixed, and afterwards put by degrees into a red hot crucible that they may melt; having poured them out of the crucible, let the scoria be separated; the mass will then appear of various colours, and the longer it has continued melted in the fire, the more it will approach to yellow.

Crocus antimonii lotus. Washed crocus of antimony.

Boil crocus of antimony, reduced into the finest powder, in water; the first being poured off, wash it in successive quantities of hot water till it is entirely sweet.

Tartarium emeticum. Emetic tartar.

Take of washed crocus of antimony, and crystals of tartar, each half a pound, water three pints; (q) boil them for half an hour, then filter them through paper, and after proper evaporation set them to crystallize.

(q) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory directs this medicine to be thus prepared; take of crystals of tartar four ounces, of crocus metallorum powdered one ounce; boil

boil them together in four times their weight of spring water for ten hours, adding more water as the former consumes, and stirring them frequently with a spatula; then filter the hot solution, and evaporate to dryness, or to a pellicle, that the crystals may shoot.

In the *London* dispensatory the quantity of the antimony is increased, to compensate for the diminished time of boiling.

Calx antimonii. Calx of antimony.

Let powdered antimony be thoroughly mixed with three times its weight of nitre, and gradually put into a crucible just beginning to glow; then the mixture, being taken from the fire, let it be purified by washing with water, as well from the salts, as from the grosser parts less perfectly calcined.

Causticum antimoniale. Antimonial caustic.

Take of antimony one pound, corrosive sublimate of mercury two pounds; powder them separately, and let them be thoroughly mixed, and distilled with a sand heat in a retort, whose neck is sufficiently large; that which rises into the neck of the retort, on exposing to the air, will become fluid.

Cinnabaris antimonii. Cinnabar of antimony.

Sublime what remains in the retort, after making the antimonial caustic, in a coated matrafs in the open air.

DISTILLED SIMPLE WATERS.

Aqua alexeteria simplex. Alexeterial simple water.

Take of fresh leaves of spear-mint one pound and half, fresh tops of sea wormwood, and fresh leaves of angelica, each one pound, water sufficient

ent to prevent an empyreuma; distil them, and three gallons will be procured. (r)

(r) The alexeterial water of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is this; take of fresh leaves of *carduus benedictus*, baulm and scordium, each ten ounces, of common wormwood and mint, each six ounces; of rue four ounces, of angelica three ounces: The *carduus*, wormwood, and scordium, are directed to be first fermented.

Aqua seminum anethi. Dill-seed water.

Take of dill-seed one pound, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon may be obtained by distillation.

Aqua corticum aurantium simplex.

Simple water of orange peels,

Take of the outer yellow rind of fresh *Seville* orange peels four ounces, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; by distilling, one gallon may be obtained.

Aqua castorei. Castor water.

Take of *Russian* castor one ounce, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; on distillation two pints will be obtained.

Aqua cinnamomi simplex. Simple cinnamon water.

Take of cinnamon one pound, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; let one gallon be obtained by distillation.

Aqua fœniculi. Fennel water.

Take of sweet fennel seed one pound, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; let one gallon be obtained by distillation.

Aqua menthæ piperitidis simplex.

Simple pepper-mint water.

Take of dry leaves of spear mint one pound and half, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; let one gallon be obtained by distillation.

Aqua piperis Jamaicensis. Jamaica pepper water.

Take of Jamaica pepper half a pound, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be procured by distillation.

Aqua pulegii simplex. Simple penny-royal water.

Take of dry leaves of penny-royal one pound and half, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be obtained by distillation.

Aqua rosarum damascenarum. Damask rose water.

Take of fresh damask roses six pounds, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be obtained by distillation.

NOTE.

In order the better to preserve distilled simple waters, it is proper to add about a twentieth part of proof spirit.

As well these simple waters, as those with spirit of wine which follow, and also the essential oils before described, are usually distilled with the same apparatus.

The herbs, if they are perfectly good, ought to be used in the exact proportion here prescribed: Where they are directed to be fresh, such only should be employ'd; but we have allowed the use of some dry ones, because they can be procured in any season of the year, though more elegant waters might be made from them while green.

But

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The proportion, nevertheless, of all of them, is to be varied at the discretion of the artist, when dry ones are substituted in the place of fresh, or where unfavourable seasons have prevented their attaining to perfection.

Distill'd SPIRITUOUS WATERS and SPIRITS.

Aqua alexeteria spirituosæ.

Alexeterial spirituous waters.

Take of fresh spear mint leaves half a pound, fresh angelica leaves, and fresh sea wormwood tops, each four ounces, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be procured by distillation.

Aqua alexeteria spirituosæ cum aceto.

Alexeterial spirituous water with vinegar.

Take of fresh spear mint leaves, and fresh angelica leaves, each half a pound, fresh sea wormwood tops four ounces, proof spirit one gallon; by distillation one gallon will be obtained, to which add one pint of vinegar.

Aqua seminum anisi composita.

Compound anniseed water.

Take of anniseed and angelica, each half a pound, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be obtained by distillation.

Aqua corticum aurantiorum spirituosæ.

Spirituous water of orange peels.

Take of the yellow part of fresh Seville orange peels half a pound, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; by distillation one gallon will be procured.

Aqua

Aqua seminum cardamomi. Cardamom seed water.

Take of the lesser cardamom feeds husked four ounces, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be procured by distillation.

Aqua seminum carui. Caraway seed water.

Take of caraway feeds half a pint, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be obtained by distillation.

Aqua cinnamomi spirituosæ.

Spirituos cinnamon water.

Take of cinnamon one pound, proof spirit one gallon, (f) water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be obtained by distillation.

(f) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders *French* brandy; but if rum be substituted, a cordial much more elegant in flavour, and less fiery to the palate, will be produced.

Aqua juniperi composita. Compound juniper water.

Take of juniper berries one pound, caraway feeds and sweet fennel feeds, each an ounce and half, proof spirit one gallon; water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; by distillation one gallon will be procured.

Aqua menthæ piperitidis spirituosæ.

Spirituos pepper mint water.

Take of dry pepper mint leaves one pound and half, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; by distillation one gallon will be obtained.

Aqua

Aqua menthæ vulgaris spirituosæ.

Spirituos spear mint water.

Take of dry spear mint leaves one pound and half, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be obtained by distillation.

Aqua nucis moschatæ. Nutmeg water.

Take of nutmegs two ounces, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; one gallon will be obtained by distillation.

Aqua pulegii spirituosæ. Spirituous pennyroyal water.

Take of dry pennyroyal leaves one pound and half, proof spirit one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; on distillation they will afford one gallon.

Aqua raphani composita.

Compound horse-radish water. (t)

Take of fresh garden scurvy-grass leaves four pounds, fresh horse-radish root, and the yellow part of Seville orange peels, each two pounds, nutmegs nine ounces, proof spirit two gallons, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; by distillation two gallons will be procured.

(t) This compound water is directed to be thus made in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory; take of horse-radish roots two pounds, cuckowpint roots half a pound, fresh scurvy grass leaves one pound, fresh water cresses leaves half a pound, fresh yellow part of orange and lemon peels, each three ounces, winter's bark two ounces, nutmegs one ounce; let the ingredients, according to their texture, be cut or bruised; add to them three gallons of *French* brandy, in which let them infuse for four days, then distil off three gallons.

SPIRITUOUS WATERS *and* SPIRITS. 61

Spiritus lavendulae simplex. Simple spirit of lavender.

Take of fresh lavender flowers one pound and half, proof spirit one gallon; distil in balneo till five pints are obtained.

Spiritus rorismarini. Spirit of rosemary.

Take of fresh tops (*u*) of rosemary one pound and half, proof spirit one gallon: distil in balneo till five pints are obtained.

(*u*) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory orders the flowers of rosemary; as to any medicinal virtue, I suppose, they are equal, little internal use it being made in medicine of this spirit; to those who use it for other purposes, the flowers make a spirit much more elegant, but much more expensive.

Spiritus lavendulae compositus.

Compound spirit of lavender.

Take of simple spirit of lavender three pints, spirit of rosemary one pint, cinnamon and nutmegs, each half an ounce, red sanders three drachms; digest and filter. (*u*)

(*x*) The compound spirit of lavender of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is this; take of the flowers of lavender one pound, flowers of the lilly of the valley, fresh gathered, flowers of the *Arabian* stœchas, and flowers of rosemary, each two ounces, tops of betony, marjoram and sage, each an ounce and half, cinnamon two ounces, fresh yellow part of citron or lemon peel an ounce, bay berries, lesser cardamom seeds, and nutmegs each six drachms, cloves, cubebs, and mace each half an ounce; bruise them together, and pour on them two gallons of *French* brandy, and digest them four days; then distil in balneo, as long as the spirit will rise, in which suspend, in a piece of fine linnen, of red sanders powdered half an ounce, cochineal, and saffron each two drachms, and if required to be perfumed, one scruple of ambergrise, and ten grains of musk.

DECOCTIONS and INFUSIONS.

Decoctum album. White decoction.

Take of calcined harts horn prepared two ounces, gum arabic two drachms, water three pints; boil to two pounds, and strain the decoction. (y)

(y) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory thus; calcined harts horn one ounce, spring water three pints; boil them together till only a quart remains, to which, without being strained, add an ounce of cinnamon water without spirit, and two drachms of white sugar.

Decoctum commune pro clystere.

Common decoction for clysters.

Take of dry mallow leaves one ounce, dry camomile flowers, and sweet fennel seed, each half an ounce, water one pint; boil, (z) and strain off the decoction. (a)

(z) As the mallow leaves require a longer boiling than is necessary to extract the medicinal tincture from the camomile flowers and fennel seed, of which during their boiling, a continual waste is made by exhalation, it is proper to boil the mallow leaves first alone, till they are become very tender, and then to add the flowers and seed.

(a) The *Decoctum commune pro clystere* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus directed; take of mallow leaves, the herb mercury, and camomile flowers, each half an ounce, fennel seed, and linseed each two drachms, spring water a pint and half; boil them together till a third part of the fluid has exhaled, then strain off the decoction.

Decoctum pectorale. Pectoral decoction.

Take of barley, raisins stoned, figs, each two ounces, liquorice one ounce, water four pints; boil the barley first alone in water, then add the raisins, and lastly, the figs and liquorice, when the
suffi-

sufficient time of boiling is very near expired, which will be when the mixture will afford two pints of strained fluid. (b)

(b) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory the decoctum pectorale is thus directed; take of Florentine orrice root half an ounce, six large figs, four stoned dates, of stoned raisins of the sun, and barley, each half an ounce, spring water six pints; boil them to two pints, and towards the end of the boiling, add of liquorice, leaves of ground ivy, scallions, and maiden hair, each half an ounce, and strain off the decoction.

Aqua hordeata. Barley water.

Take of pearl barley two ounces, water four pints; let the barley first be well freed from the bran adhering to it, by washing in cold water; then about half a pint of water being added to it, let it be boiled for a short time; this water, which will be coloured, being thrown away, put the barley to the prescrib'd quantity of water already boiling, and consume it to one half.

Fotus communis. Common fomentation.

Take of dry leaves of southernwood, dry tops of sea wormwood, dry camomile flowers, each one ounce, dry bay tree leaves half an ounce, water six pints; boil them slightly, and strain them.

Jus viperinum. Viper's Broth.

Take a viper of a moderate size, the skin, head, and intestines being taken from it, of water two pounds; boil them till the water is reduced to about the quantity of a pound and half; then take them off the fire, and when quite cold, if the viper was fresh, take off the concremented fat.

Then put a middle-sized chicken whole, but drawn, and likewise freed from the skin, and all its fat, into this broth, as yet cold; set it on the

64 DECOCTIONS and INFUSIONS.

fire, and when it boils take it off, and take out the chicken, and immediately cut its flesh in pieces, which put again into the broth, and place it on the fire; lastly, when it begins to boil, take off the scum with great care, and pour out the broth.

(c) Dr Pemberton, in his remark on this important head; recommends to all who love chicken broth, that they should minutely observe in its cooking the same directions as are here given, as *any one circumstance* (to use his own words) *omitted, will render the broth less perfect.*

Mucilago seminum cydoniorum.

Mucilage of the seed of quinces.

Take quince seed one drachm, water one quarter of a pint and four spoonfuls; boil them with a gentle fire, till the water is almost of the thickness of the white of an egg, then pass it through a linnen cloth.

Serum aluminosum. Alom whey.

Take of cows milk one pint, alom powdered two drachms; boil them, and let the whey be thoroughly separated from the curd.

Serum scorbuticum. Scorbutick whey.

Take of cows milk one pint, scorbutic juices a quarter of a pint; boil them, and let the whey be thoroughly parted from the curd.

Infusum amarum simplex. Simple infusion of bitters.

Take of gentian root, the yellow part of lemon peels, carefully separated from the inner white part, each half an ounce, the yellow part of orange peels, carefully parted from the white and dried, one drachm and half, boiling water three quarters of a pint;

pint; after steeping an hour or two, filter through paper, or linnen, but without using any pressure.

Infusum amarum purgans.

The bitter purging infusion.

Take of fresh fena leaves, the yellow part of lemon peels, each three drachms, gentian root, the yellow part of orange peels dried, lesser cardamom seeds husked, each half a drachm, boiling water a quarter of a pint and two spoonfuls; after steeping, filter the infusion when cold.

Infusum senæ commune. Common infusion of fena.

Take of fena one ounce and half, crystals of tartar three drachms, lesser cardamom seeds husked two drachms, water one pint; dissolve the crystals of tartar in boiling water, then pour the water still boiling to the other ingredients, and when cold filter it. (d)

(d) The Infusion senæ uncias quatuor of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, corresponds with this preparation, and is as follows; take of fena leaves three drachms, the great water figwort two drachms, ginger bruised, and salt of tartar, each ten grains, boiling water four ounces; infuse them for four hours, then strain off the fluid.

Infusum senæ limoniatum.

Infusion of fena with lemons.

Take of fena leaves one ounce and half, the yellow part of lemon peels fresh one ounce, juice of lemons two spoonfuls, boiling water one pint; infuse them, and filter when cold.

Aqua calcis simplex. Simple lime water.

Take of quick lime one pound, water twelve

G 3 pints;

66 INFUSIONS *and* DECOCTIONS.

pints; (*e*) pour the water gradually to the lime, which, after the ebullition is over, will subside; then filter the water through paper.

(*e*) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, one pound of lime is ordered to one gallon of water.

Aqua calcis minus composita.

Lime water less compound.

Take of liquorice one ounce, saffraſas bark half an ounce, ſimple lime water ſix pints; (*f*) infuſe without heat for two days, and then filter.

Aqua calcis magis composita.

Lime water more compound.

Take raspings of guiacum wood half a pound, liquorice one ounce, saffraſas bark half an ounce, coriander ſeeds three drachms, ſimple lime water ſix pints; infuſe as before, and filter. (*f*)

(*f*) The preparation correſpondent to this, in the *Edinburgh* diſpenſatory, is thus preſcribed, under the name of *Aqua benediſta composita*; take of the ſhaving of the wood and bark of ſaffraſas two ounces, nutmegs three drachms, liquorice one ounce, freſh lime water two quarts; infuſe them for two days, then ſtrain them, and add two ounces of the ſyrup of baſam.

Tinctura roſarum. Tincture of roſes.

Take of red roſe buds, the white part of the leaves being taken off, half an ounce, ſtrong ſpirit or oil of vitriol one ſcruple, boiling water two pints and half, beſt refined ſugar an ounce and half, (*g*) mix the ſpirit of vitriol with the water, in a glaſs or glazed pot, and ſteep the reſins in the mixture; filter the infuſion when cold, and add the ſugar to it.

(*g*) The proportion for the tincture of roſes, uſed in the *Edinburgh* diſpenſatory, is as follows; red roſes
an

^an ounce, spirit of vitriol a drachm, boiling water four pints, white sugar four ounces.

Acetum scilliticum. Vinegar with squills.

Take of dried squills one pound, vinegar six pints; steep the squills in the vinegar in a slow heat, then strain off the fluid, and place it to settle; lastly, the vinegar being clarified, add about a twelfth part of proof spirit, that it may the longer be preserved clear. (*b*)

(*b*) The acetum scilliticum of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is the same in all respects, except the omission of the spirit of wine.

WINE S.

Vinum aloeticum alkalinum. Alkaline wine of aloes.

Take of any fixed alkaline salt eight ounces, succotrine aloes, saffron, myrrh, each one ounce, purified sal ammoniac six drachms, white wine two pints; infuse them for a week or longer, without heat, then filter them through paper. (*i*)

(*i*) For the preparation correspondent to this in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, see note (*a*) page 68.

Vinum amarum. Bitter wine.

Take of gentian root, yellow part of lemon peels fresh, each one ounce, long pepper two drachms, white wine two pints; infuse without heat, and filter. (*k*)

(*k*) It might be presumed, from this preparation being called a wine, that it may be taken without any further mixture; but whoever may imagine so, will do well to consider, that a third part of its quantity is fixed alkaline salt, and the mixture consequently much too corrosive to be taken without dilution.

Vinum

Vinum antimoniale. Antimonial wine.

Take of washed crocus of antimony one ounce, white wine one pint and half; infuse without heat, and filter through paper.

Vinum chalybeatum. Chalybeate wine.

Take of iron filings four ounces, cinnamon, and mace, each half an ounce, Rhenish wine four pints; infuse them for a month without heat, often shaking them during the time, then filter. (l)

(l) The prescription answering to this in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is there under the name of *Tinctura ad stomachicos*, and is directed as follows: take of calamus aromaticus, gentian and zedoary roots, orange peels, and Peruvian bark each two ounces, tops of common wormwood, lesser centory, camomile flowers, and carduus benedictus seeds each one ounce, filings of iron tied up in a piece of linnen six ounces; when these ingredients have been sliced or bruised, accordingly as they require, pour on them two gallons of French white wine, and infuse them for four days, then strain off the tincture. This tincture may be also made without iron.

This tincture, when made without iron, is analogous to the *Vinum amarum* of the *London* dispensatory; but the Peruvian bark should be rejected, the quantity not being sufficient to make this tincture efficacious, where that medicine is required, and yet capable of rendering the whole nauseous, and giving it qualities not necessary to the simple intention of bitters.

Vinum croceum. Saffron wine.

Take of saffron one ounce, canary wine one pint; infuse without heat, and filter. (m)

(m) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory comprehends a vinous and spirituous tincture, under the general name of tincture of saffron, and orders sack or French brandy to be used, with the proportion as here directed.

Vinum

Vinum ipecacoanhæ. Wine of ipecacoanha root.

Take of ipecacoanha root two ounces, yellow part of Seville orange peels dried half an ounce, canary wine two pints; infuse without heat, and filter.

Vinum viperinum. Viper wine.

Take of dried vipers two ounces, white wine three pints; infuse, with a gentle heat, for a week, and filter.

Tinctura rhabarbari vinosæ.

Vinous tincture of rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb two ounces, lesser cardamom seeds husked half an ounce, saffron two drachms, white wine two pints; infuse three days without heat, and filter. (n)

(n) The tincture of rhubarb in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed; take of rhubarb sliced and bruised an ounce, tartar vitriolate half a drachm, cochineal a scruple, cinnamon water without spirit a pint; mix and digest them in a warm place for two days, and then strain off the tincture.

Tinctura sacra.

Take of succotrine aloes eight ounces, wild cinnamon two ounces, white wine ten pints; (o) let the aloes and wild cinnamon be separately powder'd, and put to the wine, then infuse for a week or longer, without heat, sometimes shaking the vessel, and afterwards filter.

It will be found of advantage to mix white sand, thoroughly cleansed, with the powders, to prevent the aloes from coalescing by the moisture.

(o) The *tinctura sacra* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is from the *Pulvis hieræ picræ*, of which one ounce, with one scruple of cochineal, is to be added, to one pint and half of Spanish wine; they are directed to be digested

gested in a gentle heat for two days, and the tincture to be then strained off. (For the *hieræ picræ* see appendix P.)

Tinctura Thebaica.

Tincture of opium, or *Sydenham's* laudanum.

Take of purified opium two ounces, cinnamon, and cloves, each one drachm, white wine one pint; infuse for a week without heat, then filter through paper. (p)

(p) The extravagant disposition mentioned in the preface of the college, to mix and accumulate simples in every medicine, without any regard to design or real use, has extended itself even to this preparation, tho' originally introduced by *Sydenham*, eminent for the simplicity of his practice. The intention of this, and of all the several preparations under the name of laudanum, is to convey opium in a proper vehicle, and in such form that the real quantity prescribed may be ascertained; that the intention of this medicine must depend on the opium alone, is evident, from the very minute quantity of the spices, which is not half a grain to twenty drops, if they were took in specie, a quantity too trivial to flatter the most credulous, who reflect on it, with any expectation of the slightest efficacy; but the spices, and such other irrelative mixtures with opium, are not only needless, but really injurious, since they conduce to perplex that simple preparation, which is necessary to the adjusting the due proportion of opium in the composition, which, though perhaps not attended with all the danger that has been represented, from an excess in the quantity of the dose, may, where there is a defect of the supposed quantity, which, if real, would be but just adequate to the effect, be the cause of very hazardous consequences; for the avoiding which, I offer these considerations: There are two kinds of distinct substances in opium, the one a body inclining to a resinous nature, which will dissolve in spirit of wine, but will not suffer a perfect solution in water; the other, and far greater in quantity, a gum, which dissolves with great readiness in water, but very imperfectly, if at all,

in vinous spirit; I mean in the real spirituous part, for if the spirit be very dilute, the water of course dissolves a part; now, though vinous spirit dissolves one substance of the opium, and water the other, yet, if they are mixed together, a perfect solution of the whole in a proportionable quantity does not follow, the dissolving power of each menstruum being weakened by its commixture with the other; the intention, therefore, of the tincture of opium, or laudanum, being only to procure a fluid form, and to increase its volume, so as to render small doses capable of being measured; and as it appears, from what was said above, that water is the most proper menstruum, as dissolving a much greater part than vinous spirit (though a proportion of the spirit is necessary to preserve it when dissolved) I apprehend the best method of preparing it is thus, let two ounces of purified opium, sliced, be, as far as it admits, dissolved in a pint of boiling water; then add to the solution, while it is yet hot, a quarter of a pint of weak spirit of wine made warm, and immediately inclose the vessel that contains them; after they are perfectly cold, pour or strain off the clear part of the solution, from the undissolved remains of the opium, and keep it, well secured from the air, for use; if the admixture of spices be still desired, a tincture of them already made in spirit of wine may be added.

NOTE.

To these wines, after they are filtered, it is necessary to add about a twentieth part of proof spirit, that they may be more secure from fermentation; it is proper also to keep them in the same kind of glass bottles which are commonly used for wine, and to observe the same care in corking them.

SPIRITUOUS TINCTURES.

Tinctura amara. Bitter tincture.

Take of gentian root two ounces; dried yellow part of Sevillve orange peels one ounce, lesser cardomom

damom feeds husked half an ounce, proof spirit two pints; infuse without heat and filter. (q)

(q) The preparation corresponding with this in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is called there the Elix'r stomachicum, and thus prepared; take of gentian root, and fresh yellow part of orange peel, each two ounces, cochineal half a drachm; slice the root, and bruise the cochineal, and add to them and the orange peel two pints of *French* brandy; infuse them for three days, and then strain off the elixir.

Tinctura antimonii. Tincture of antimony.

Take of any kind of alkaline salt one pound, antimony half a pound, rectified spirit of wine two pints; (r) mix the antimony, first powdered, with the salt, and keep them in fusion for an hour, in a strong fire, then being poured out and powdered, add the spirit, and infuse them for three or four days, and afterwards filter them.

(r) The tincture of antimony is thus directed in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory; take of antimony and nitre, each two ounces, powder them, and throw them gradually into four ounces of salt of tartar, fused in a crucible, with a very strong fire; let them continue in fusion for half an hour, and then pour the mixture into an iron mortar made hot, powder the mass, and when it is cold, put it into a matrafs with a quart of rectified spirit of wine, digest them for eight days in balneo, and afterwards strain off the tincture.

Tinctura aromatica. Aromatick tincture.

Take of cinnamon six drachms, lesser cardamom feeds husked three drachms, long pepper, and ginger, each two drachms, proof spirit two pints; infuse without heat, and filter.

Tinctura cantharidum. Tincture of cantharides.

Take of cantharides pounded two drachms, cochineal half a drachm, proof spirit one pint and half; infuse, and filter through paper. (f)

(f) To this tincture the *Edinburgh* dispensatory adds one ounce of balsam of capivi, and half an ounce of the resin of guaiacum, and directs a second digestion in balneo for four or five days, and that the tincture being then again strained, two drachms of camphire, and one drachm of the distilled oil of juniper berries should be added: All this second part of the preparation, and the additional ingredients, are very rationally omitted in the *London* dispensatory, as not conducing to, or corresponding with the intention of the medicine; indeed the camphire may be supposed, by some, a proper addition, but if so, a simple commixture without any subsequent digestion, seems evidently to answer the full purpose.

Tinctura cardamomi. Tincture of cardamom seed.

Take of lesser cardamom seeds husked half a pound, proof spirit two pints; infuse without heat, and filter.

Tinctura castorei. Tincture of castor.

Take of Russian castor powdered two ounces, proof spirit two pints; infuse for ten days without heat, then filter.

(r) The tincture of castor in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is, an ounce and half of *Russian* castor to a pint of spirit of wine, with two drachms of salt of tartar, to be digested for four days in a gentle heat, and afterwards strained.

Tinctura cinnamomi.

Take of cinnamon one ounce and half, proof spirit one pint; infuse without heat, and filter.

Tinctura corticis Peruviani simplex.

Simple tincture of the Peruvian bark.

Take of the Peruvian bark four ounces, proof spirit two pints; infuse and filter.

Tinctura corticis Peruviani volatilis.

Tincture of the bark with volatile salts.

Take of Peruvian bark four ounces, volatile spirit of sal ammoniac two pints; digest them, without heat, in a vessel well closed, and strain off tincture.

Tinctura foetida. Foetid tincture.

Take of asa foetida four ounces, rectified spirit of wine two pints; infuse and filter.

Tinctura fuliginis. Tincture of soot.

Take of wood soot two ounces, asa foetida one ounce, proof spirit two pints; infuse and filter.

Tinctura guaiacina volatilis.

Volatile tincture of gum guaiacum.

Take of gum guaiacum four ounces, volatile aromatick spirit one pound and half; digest without heat in a well closed vessel, and strain it off.

Tinctura jalapii. Tincture of jalap.

Take of jalap root eight ounces, proof spirit two pints; (u) infuse and filter.

(u) The Tinctura jalapæ of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is, three ounces of jalap-root powdered grossly, with one pint of rectified spirit, digested for eight days in a gentle heat, and then strained off.

Tinctura japonica. Tincture of terra japonica.

Take of terra japonica three ounces, cinnamon two ounces, proof spirit two pints; dissolve and filter.

Tinctura florum martius.

Tincture of flowers of steel.

Take of flowers of steel four ounces, proof spirit one pint; digest and filter.

Tinctura martis in spiritu salis marini.

Tincture of steel in spirit of sea salt.

Take of iron filings half a pound, Glauber's spirit of sea salt three pounds, rectified spirit of wine three pints; digest the iron filings in spirit of salt, without heat, as long as the spirit continues to corrode the iron; after the fæces have subsided, evaporate the solution to one pound, and add to it the spirit of wine. (x)

(x) Both the name and the nature of this composition are too extraordinary to pass unobserved; spirit of salt is ordered to be put to iron, which dissolving it, forms a *Sal martis cum acido salis marini*; to this salt, remaining dissolved in the aqueous part of the spirit of salt employ'd, a quantity of rectified spirit of wine is directed to be added, which, from experiment, does not appear to produce a change in any salt whatever, and the mixture now loses its proper name, and is called *Tinctura martis*; if the mixture of a martial salt and spirit of wine merits to be distinguished by a particular name, and that of a tincture must be chosen, it would better express the true nature of the mixture, to call *Tinctura salis martis ex acido salis marini*.

Tinctura melampodii. Tincture of black hellebore.

Take of black hellebore root four ounces, cochineal two scruples, proof spirit two pints; infuse, and filter through paper. (y)

(y) This tincture, under the name of black hellebore, in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is directed to be made with white wine, and to be digested in a gentle heat for four days.

Tinctura myrrhae. Tincture of myrrh.

Take of myrrh three ounces, proof spirit two pints; dissolve and filter. (z)

(z) This tincture of myrrh is ordered, in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, to be thus made; take of powdered myrrh one ounce and half, of oil of tartar per deliquium sufficient to make it into a soft paste; then with a gentle heat evaporate the superfluous moisture, pour upon the remainder one pint of rectified spirit of wine, digest in balneo for six days, then strain off the tincture.

Whoever attempts to make tincture of myrrh by the method given in the *London* dispensatory, and miscarries, will do well then to try this method; but if they succeed, they apparently save much labour in the preparation.

Tinctura rhabarbari spirituosæ.

Spirituos tincture of rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb two ounces, lesser cardamom seeds husked half an ounce, saffron two drachms, proof spirit two pints; infuse without heat, and filter. (a)

(a) The tincture of rhubarb of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is, an ounce of rhubarb sliced and bruised, half a drachm of vitriolate tartar, and a pint of cinnamon water prepared without spirit; to be digested in a very gentle heat for two days, and the tincture then strained off.

Tinctura saturni. Tincture of lead.

Take of sugar of lead, and green vitriol, each two ounces, rectified spirit of wine two pints; powder

powder the salt separately, and put it to the spirit, then digest without heat, and filter through paper.

Tinctura senæ. Tincture of sena.

Take of raisins stoned sixteen ounces, leaves of sena one pound, caraway seeds one ounce and half, lesser cardamom seeds husked half an ounce, proof spirit one gallon; infuse without heat, and filter.

Tinctura serpentaria. Tincture of snake-root.

Take of snake-root three ounces, proof spirit two pints, infuse without heat, and filter. (b)

(b) The tincture of snake root in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, there called *Tinctura serpentaria composita*, is thus prescribed; take of snake-root three ounces, Venice treacle one ounce, cochineal one drachm, *Spanish* white wine two pints; digest them in a gentle heat for four days; then strain off the tincture.

Tinctura stomachica. Stomachic tincture.

Take of raisins stoned four ounces, cinnamon half an ounce, caraway seeds, lesser cardamom seeds husked, and cochineal, each two drachms, proof spirit two pints; infuse without heat, and filter. (c)

(c) The *Tinctura ad stomachicos* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory consisting of bitters, Peruvian bark, and steel, prepared with wine, more properly corresponds with the *Vinum chalybeatum* of the *London* dispensatory, in the note to which it is accordingly inserted. (See p. 71)

Tinctura styptica. Styptic tincture.

Take of green vitriol calcined one drachm, French brandy, tinged by being kept in a cask, two pints; mix them, that the spirit may be changed black, then filter.

Tinctura valerianæ simplex.

Simple tincture of valerian root.

Take of the great wild valerian root four ounces, proof spirit two pints; infuse and filter.

Tinctura valerianæ volatilis.

Volatile tincture of valerian root.

Take of great wild valerian root four ounces, aromatic volatile spirit two pints; digest without heat in a vessel well closed, and strain off the tincture.

Tinctura veratri. Tincture of white hellebore.

Take of white hellebore root eight ounces, proof spirit two pints; infuse, and filter through paper.

Balsamum guaiacinum. Balsam of guaiacum.

Take of gum guaiacum one pound, balsam of Peru three drachms, (d) rectified spirit of wine two pints and half; dissolve the gum, and then filter.

(d) This is the Elixir polychrestum of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, which is there prescribed as follows; take of gum guaiacum one ounce and half, Peruvian balsam one drachm and half, rectified spirit of wine one pint; digest them in balneo for four days, then add to the strained tincture one drachm of the oil of sassafras.

Balsamum traumaticum.

Take of benjamin three ounces, purified storax two ounces, balsam of tolu one ounce, succotrine aloes half an ounce, rectified spirit of wine two pints; dissolve the gums as far as their kind admits, and then strain off the balsam. (e)

(e) The

(e) The Balsamum traucicum of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is as follows ; take of benjamin two ounces, balsam of Peru an ounce, olibanum, succotrine aloes, and myrrh, each half an ounce ; powder those of the ingredients which admit of it, then add two pints of rectified spirit of wine, and place them for a month in the heat of the sun, frequently shaking the vessel, and afterwards pour off the balsam : A digestion for eight days in balneo may be otherwise used.

Elixir aloes. Elixir of aloes.

Take of tincture of myrrh two pints, saffron and succotrine aloes, each three ounces ; infuse and filter. (f)

(f) This is the Elixir proprietatis of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, which is there thus directed ; take of powdered myrrh one ounce, of salt of tartar sufficient to make it a soft paste ; after mixing them, dry the mixture by a gentle heat, then add of succotrine aloes powdered one ounce, saffron half an ounce, rectified spirits of wine thirty ounces ; digest in balneo, and pour off the elixir.

Elixir paregoricum. Paregoric elixir.

Take of flowers of benjamin, and prepared opium, each one drachm, camphire two scruples, essential oil of anniseed half a drachm, rectified spirit of wine two pints ; dissolve and filter.

Elixir vitrioli acidum. Acid elixir of vitriol.

Take of aromatic tincture one pint, strong spirit, or oil of vitriol eight ounces ; mix them.

(g) The elixir vitrioli is thus prescribed ; take of calamus aromaticus, galangal, and gentian roots, each half an ounce, camomile flowers and mint leaves, each three drachms, cloves, cinnamon, citron, or lemon peel, cubebs, nutmegs, and ginger, each a drachm and half ; slice and bruise the ingredients, and add to them

them two pints of spirit of wine; digest for two days, and put to them by degrees half a pound of vitrtol; digest again for two days, and then filter the elixir in glass.

Elixir vitrioli dulce. Dulcify'd elixir of vitriol.

Take of the aromatic tincture one pint, dulcified spirit of vitriol eight ounces; mix them.

Elixir myrrhæ compositum.

Compound elixir of myrrh.

Take of extract of savine one ounce, tincture of castor one pint, tincture of myrrh half a pint; mix them, and filter.

MIXTURES.

Julepum è camphora. Julep of camphire.

Take of camphire one drachm, the finest sugar half an ounce, boiling water one pint; let the camphire be ground first with a little rectified spirit of wine, till it becomes soft, and then with the sugar, till it be perfectly mixed; afterwards add the water by degrees, and filter in a close vessel.

Julepum è creta, Julep of chalk.

Take of chalk perfectly purified one ounce, the finest sugar six drachms, gum arabic two drachms, water two pints; (*b*) mix them.

(*b*) As the gum arabic is here intended to render the water viscid, and by that means prevent the chalk from subsiding so quickly, the quantity prescribed is much too small to answer the end, and much more must be added to suspend the chalk longer than water alone.

Julepum è moscho. Musk julep.

Take of damask rose water six ounces, musk
twelve

twelve grains, the finest sugar one drachm; pound the sugar with the musk, and then gradually add the rose water.

Emulsio communis. Common emulsion.

Take of sweet almonds blanched one ounce, gum arabic half an ounce, finest sugar six drachms, barley water two pints; (i) dissolve the gum in the barley water made warm, and when the water is almost cold, pour it on the almonds, bruised along with the sugar; then grind them together till they become milky, and afterwards strain off the emulsion.

(i) The *Emulsio communis* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus directed; take of the four greater cold seeds one ounce, sweet almonds blanched half an ounce; bruise them well in a marble mortar, then pour to them by degrees two pints of spring water; when they are perfectly mixed strain them, and add an ounce of cinnamon water without spirit, and two drachms of fine sugar.

Lac ammoniaci.

Take of gum ammoniac two drachms, pennyroyal water half a pint; grind the gum in a mortar with the water, till it is dissolved.

Spiritus vinosus camphoratus.

Camphorated spirit of wine.

Take of camphire two ounces, rectified spirit of wine two pints; mix them, that the camphire may be dissolved.

S Y R U P S.

Where the particular proportion of sugar is not prescribed, it is to be understood, that the weight of the sugar ought to be twenty nine ounces, to every

every pint measure of fluid. The sugar used should be the highest refined, powdered, and should be melted in balneo, unless otherwise directed: Let the syrup when made, be kept till the next day, at which time the crust of sugar, if any floats upon it, must be taken off.

Syrupus ex allio. Syrup of garlick.

Take of garlick sliced one pound, boiling water two pints; steep the garlick in the water in a close vessel for twelve hours, then strain off the fluid, and dissolve the sugar in it, that they may make a syrup.

Syrupus ex althea. Syrup of marsh-mallows.

Take of fresh roots of marsh-mallows one pound, finest sugar four pounds, water one gallon; (k) boil the water with the roots to half its first quantity, afterwards, when it is quite cold, strain it off, using pressure: then let the liquor stand for a night, that it may settle, and in the morning pour off the clarified part, and the sugar being added, boil till six pounds remain.

(k) The *Syrupus de althea* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed; take of roots of marsh-mallows two ounces, the roots of asparagus, liquorice, and grass, each half an ounce, maiden hair an ounce, leaves of marsh-mallows, pellitory, mallows, broad leaved plantain,, and stoned raisins of the sun, each half an ounce, spring water six pints; boil them till one third of the water is evaporated, then strain the remainder, and add to it four pounds of the finest sugar, and make a syrup of them, by boiling in balneo.

Syrupus e corticibus aurantiorum.

Syrup of orange peel.

Take of the fresh yellow part of Seville orange peels eight ounces, boiling water five pints; infuse them

them for a night in a closed vessel, and in the morning dissolve in the fluid strained off, the proper quantity of the finest sugar powdered, and make a syrup of them.

Syrupus balsamicus. Balsamic syrup.

Take of balsam of tolu eight ounces, water three pints; (l) boil them for two or three hours in a circulating vessel, or at least in a matrafs, with a long neck, having its orifice slightly closed; strain the mixture when it is cold, and add to it the due quantity of the finest sugar powdered, to make a syrup.

(l) The proportion of the Balsam of tolu, to the quantity of sugar, in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is one ounce and half to four pounds; a simple syrup is first ordered to be made of the sugar, and the balsam added afterwards, with its own weight of fine sugar powdered, and they are to be stirred together till they are perfectly commixed.

Syrupus caryophyllorum rubrorum.

Syrup of clove july flowers.

Take of fresh clove july flowers, the white heels being cut off three pounds, boiling water five pints; (m) infuse them for a night in a glass, or glazed earthen vessel, dissolve the proper quantity of the finest sugar in the strained infusion, and make a syrup of them.

In the same manner a syrup may be made from cowslip flowers.

(m) The proportion in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory of the clove july flowers to the water, is one pound to three pints, the rest as in the *London* dispensatory.

Syrupus croci. Syrup of saffron.

Take of saffron wine one pint, the finest sugar twenty

twenty five ounces; make them into a fyrup by dissolving the sugar.

Syrupus cydoniorum. Syrup of quinces

Take of the clarified juice of quinces three pints, cinnamon one drachm, cloves and ginger, each half a drachm, red wine one pint; finest sugar nine pounds; digest the juice with the spices, in the heat of ashes, for six hours; then having added the wine strain them, and with the strained liquor and the sugar make a fyrup.

Syrupus e succo lymonum. Syrup of lemon juice.

Take the juice of lemons clarified two pints, finest sugar fifty ounces; dissolve the sugar, and make them into a fyrup.

By this method syrups may be also made from the juices of mulberries and rasberries.

Syrupus e meconio sive diacodion.

Syrup of white poppies.

Take of white poppies dried, and the seeds taken out, three pounds and half; cut in pieces the heads of the poppies, and boil them in the water, stirring them during the time of boiling, to prevent their burning to the vessel; continue to boil them till only a third part of the water remains, which will be almost entirely absorbed by the heads; then take them off the fire, and forcibly press out the fluid, and boil it till the quantity is reduced to about four pints; while it is yet hot strain it, first through a sieve, afterwards through a thin woollen cloth, and let it stand a night to settle; in the morning boil the liquor, poured clear from the settlings, with six pounds of the finest sugar, till the whole shall weigh about nine pounds, or a little more, and acquire the due consistence of a fyrup.

Syrupus papaveris erratici. Syrup of wild poppies.

Take of the fresh flowers of wild poppies four pounds, boiling water four pints and half; the water being put to the flowers, stir them well, till they are thoroughly wet; as soon as they all sink below the water, set them by to infuse for a night, the next day press out the fluid, and let it stand for another night to settle, then make a syrup of it with the finest sugar.

Syrupus pectoralis. Pectoral syrup.

Take of dry English maidenhair leaves five ounces, liquorice four ounces, boiling water five pints; steep them some hours, and having strained off the fluid, dissolve a proper quantity of the finest sugar in it, and make a syrup of them. (n)

(n) The *Syrupus pectoralis* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus described; take of the roots of marsh mallows, and florentine orrice, each an ounce and half, liquorice two ounces, elicampane root an ounce, leaves of hedge mustard, ground ivy, hyssop, horehound, and flowers of colt's foot, each half an ounce, twelve large figs, eight stoned dates, and two ounces of the raisins of the sun; let them be cut and bruised, and then boil them in a gallon of spring water, till only six pints of fluid remain when strained; add of the best honey and fine sugar, each three pounds, and boil to a syrup.

Syrupus rosarum solutivus. Solutive syrup of roses.

Take of the fluid remaining after the distillation of damask roses six pounds, the finest sugar five pounds; (o) boil the fluid pressed from the roses to three pints, let it stand for a night to settle, in the morning pour off the clear part, and having put it to the sugar, boil it to the weight of seven pounds and a half.

(o) This syrup is ordered to be made, in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, from water, in which two successive quantities of roses have been infused, in the proportion of a pound to three pints each time.

Syrupus scilliticus. Syrup of squills.

Take of vinegar of squills one pint and half, cinnamon and ginger, each one ounce, the finest sugar three pounds and an half; infuse the spices three days in the vinegar, and having strained the infusion, put to it the sugar, and make a syrup of them.

Syrupus simplex. Simple syrup.

Dissolve the proper quantity of the finest sugar in water, and make a syrup of them.

Syrupus e spina cervina.

Syrup of buckthorn berries.

Take of the juice of fresh ripe buckthorn berries one gallon, cinnamon, ginger, and nutmegs, each one ounce, the finest sugar seven pounds; let the juice stand for several days to settle, then strain it, and infuse the spices in part of it, boil the rest, and towards the end of the time, add that part of it in which the spices were infused, being strained; let the whole be reduced by boiling to four pints, to which add the sugar, and make a syrup of them. (p)

(p) The *Syrupus de spina cervina* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is as follows; take of the clarified juice of buckthorn berries six pints, coarse sugar four pounds; boil them over a gentle fire to a syrup, and add, while the mixture is yet warm, one drachm of the essential oil of cloves, dropped upon a small quantity of sugar.

Syrupus violarum. Syrup of violets.

Take of fresh violets of a good colour two pounds,

pounds, boiling water five pints; (q) infuse them a whole day, in a glass, or glazed pot; then pour off the fluid, and strain it through a fine linnen cloth, but carefully avoid all pressure, afterwards with the finest sugar make it into a syrup.

(q) The proportion, in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, of the violets to the water, is one pound to three pints.

Syrupus zinziberis. Syrup of ginger.

Take of ginger cut in pieces four ounces, boiling water three pints; infuse for several hours, and strain the infusion, afterwards adding the proper quantity of the finest sugar, make them into a syrup.

Confectio alkermes.

Take of the juices of kermes made warm and strained three pounds, damask rose water a quarter of a pint and four spoonfuls, oil of cinnamon half a scruple, the finest sugar one pound; melt the sugar into a syrup, in the rose water in balneo, then mix with it the kermes juice, and when cold, the oil of cinnamon. (r)

(r) The *Confectio alkermes* is thus prescribed in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory; take of the syrup of kermes three pounds; evaporate, it by a gentle heat, to the consistence of honey: then add to it of cinnamon and aloes, each six drachms, cochineal three drachms, saffron one drachm and half, being all first powdered, and mix them well together.

HONEYs and OXYMELS.

Mel Ægyptiacum.

Take of verdigrise finely levigated five ounces, honey fourteen ounces, vinegar a quarter of a pint and six spoonfuls; boil them altogether, with a gentle

gentle fire, till they are of a proper consistence and reddish colour; of this mixture, the grosser part will, after some time, subside; the other, which flows above, is called *Mel ægyptiacum*.

Mel elatines. Honey of female fluelline.

Take of clarified juice of female fluelline four pints, purified honey four pounds; boil them to a just consistence.

Mel belleboratum. Honey of hellebore.

Take of dry roots of white hellebore cut in pieces one pound, purified honey three pounds, water four pints; steep the roots in the water three days, and then boil them a short time, and afterwards press the fluid from them, and strain it; lastly, boil it again with the honey to a due consistence.

Mel rosaceum. Honey of roses.

Take of quick-dried red rose buds, the white part of the leaves being taken off, four ounces, boiling water three pints, purified honey five pounds; (/) infuse the roses in the water several hours, then mix the honey with the strained infusion, and boil them to a proper consistence.

(/) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory the proportions are, of dried red rose buds half a pound, boiling spring water four pints, honey three, pour in the rest alike with the *London* dispensatory.

Mel solutivum. Solutive honey.

Take of the fluid remaining after the distillation of damask roses six pints, cummin seed slightly bruised one ounce, brown sugar four pounds, honey two pounds; boil the liquid to three pints, and towards the end put in the seeds tied up in a piece of linnen, then the sugar and honey being added, boil the

the mixture gently to the consistence of new honey.

Oxymel ex allio. Oxymel of garlick.

Take of garlick sliced one ounce and half, caraway seeds, and sweet fennel seed, each two drachms, purified honey ten ounces, vinegar half a pint; boil the vinegar a short time, with the seeds first bruised, in a glazed earthen vessel; then the garlick being put in, cover the vessel, when cold press out the liquor, in which dissolve the honey in balneo.

Oxymel scilliticum. Oxymel of squills.

Take of purified honey three pounds, vinegar of squills two pints; boil them in a glazed earthen vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of a syrup.

Oxymel simplex. Simple oxymel.

Take of purified honey two pounds, vinegar one pint; boil them in a glazed vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of a syrup.

POWDERS.

Pulvis antilyssus.

Powder against the bite of a mad dog.

Take of ground liverwort two ounces, black pepper one ounce; let them be pounded.

Pulvis ari compositus.

Compound cuckowpint powder.

Take of fresh dried root of cuckowpint two ounces, waterflag and burnet saxifrage, each one ounce, prepared crabs eyes and cinnamon, each half an ounce, salt of wormwood two drachms;

let them be powdered and kept in a close vessel. (t)

(t) The Pulvis ari compositus of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed ; take of fresh dried cuckow-pint root two ounces, roots of calamus aromaticus, and burnet saxifrage, each one ounce, crabs eyes half an ounce, cinnamon three drachms, salt of wormwood, mix, and make them a powder.

Pulvis e bolo compositus sine opio.

Compound powder of bole without opium.

Take of bole Armeniac, or French bole, half a pound, cinnamon four ounces, tormentil root, and gum arabic, each three ounces, long pepper half an ounce ; powder them.

Pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio.

Compound powder of bole with opium.

Take of purified opium three drachms ; dry it moderately, that it be capable of being powdered, then add it to the species of the preceding preparation, before they are powdered, and reduce the whole together to a powder.

Pulvis e cerussa compositus.

Compound powder of cerufs.

Take of cerufs five ounces, sarcocol one ounce and half, gum tragacanth half an ounce ; powder the whole together.

Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus.

Compound powder of crab's claws.

Take of prepared crabs claws one pound, prepared pearls, and prepared red coral, each three ounces ; mix them. (u)

(u) The Pulvis e chelis compositus of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus directed ; take of red coral and crab

crabs eyes, each half an ounce, calcined harts horn and white amber, each three drachms, pearls and oriental bezoar, each two drachms, crabs claws, a weight equal to the whole of the others; mix, and make them a powder.

Pulvis bezoardicus. Bezoar powder.

Take of compound powder of crabs claws one pound, prepared oriental bezoar stone one ounce; mix them.

Pulvis contrayervæ compositus.

Compound powder of contrayerva root.

Take of compound powder of crabs claws one pound and half, contrayerva root five ounces; make a powder of them. (x)

(x) The *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed; take of calcined harts horn, red coral, pearls, crabs eyes, and white amber, each two drachms, saffron half a drachm, cochineal one drachm, snake root one drachm and a half, crab's claws three drachms, contrayerva root half an ounce; make them into a powder.

Pulvis e myrrha compositus.

Compound powder of myrrh.

Take of dried leaves of rue, cretan dittany, and myrrh, each an ounce and half, asa foetida, fagapenum, Russian castor, and opoponax, each one ounce; reduce them together into a powder.

Pulvis e scammonio compositus.

Compound powder of scammony.

Take of scammony four ounces, calcined harts horn prepared three ounces; reduce them with great care into a powder.

Pulvis e fena compositus. Compound powder of fena.

Take of fena leaves and crystals of tartar, each two

two ounces, scammony half an ounce, cloves, cinnamon, and ginger, each two drachms; powder the scammony alone, the others together, then mix them. (y)

(y) This preparation, under the name of *Pulvis diascennæ*, is in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory thus prescribed; take of fenna leaves and crystals of tartar, each two ounces, galangal, bishops weed seed, cloves, and cinnamon, each two drachms, scammony half an ounce; reduce them to a powder.

Pulvis sternutatorius. Cephalic powder.

Take of dried leaves of asarabacca, marjoram, Syrian herb mastick, dried flowers of lavender, an equal weight; powder them together. (z)

(z) In the preparation correspondent to this in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, there called *Pulvis cephalicus*, the Syrian herb mastick, and flowers of lavender, are supplied by the lilly of the valley, and tops of betony; tops of rosemary make also an additional ingredient; the proportion is alike in both, being equal weights.

Pulvis e succino compositus.

Compound powder of amber.

Take of prepared amber and gum arabic, ten drachms, juice of the hypocistis, balaustines, and terra japonica, each five drachms, olibanum half an ounce, purified opium one drachm; powder them together.

Pulvis e tragacantha compositus.

Compound powder of tragacanth.

Take of gum tragacanth, gum arabic, and marshmallows root each one ounce and half, liquorice and starch, each half an ounce, the finest sugar three ounces; grind them together to a powder.

Hiera picra.

Take of the gummy extract of succotrine aloes one pound, wild cinnamon three ounces; powder them separately, then mix them. (a)

(a) The Pulvis hieræ picræ of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed; take of succotrine aloes four ounces, the lesser cardamom seeds, galangal, rhubarb, snake root, and zedoary, each three drachms; make them into a powder.

Species aromaticæ. Aromatic species.

Take of cinnamon two ounces, lesser cardamom seeds husked, ginger, and long pepper each one ounce; powder them together. (b)

(b) The preparation in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory corresponding with this, and there called by the former name of Species diambæ, is thus prescribed; take of the roots of calamus aromaticus and galangal, cloves, cinnamon, mace, Indian leaf, or bay leaves, and nutmegs, each three drachms, the greater and lesser cardamom seeds, and spikenard, each a drachm, aloes wood, yellow Sanders, and long pepper, each two drachms, ginger a drachm and half; mix, and make them into a powder.

Species e scordio sine opio.

Species of scordium, or water germander, without opium.

Take of bole armoniac, or *French* bole, four ounces, scordium two ounces, cinnamon one ounce and half, purified storax, tormentil root, bistort root, gentian root, cretan dittany leaves, purified galbanum, gum arabic, red roses, each one ounce, long pepper and ginger, each half an ounce; powder them.

Species e scordio cum opio.

Species of scordium, or water germander, with opium.

Take of purified opium three drachms; after it has

has been sufficiently dried to admit of being powdered, mix it with the species abovementioned, before they are reduced to powder.

TROCHES and LOZENGES.

Saccharum rosaceum. Sugar of roses.

Take of red rose buds dried quickly, and freed from the white part of the leaves, one ounce, the finest sugar one pound; (c) powder the roses and the sugar separately, then mix them, and moisten them with water, and being made into the form of lozenges dry them with a gentle heat.

(c) This preparation called in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory *Saccharum rosarum rubrarum*, is there thus directed; take of white sugar one pound, juice of red roses four ounces; boil them together over a gentle fire, till they are almost dry, then throw in an ounce of fine powder of dried red roses, and pour the mixture upon a marble, and there form into lozenges.

Trochisci bechici albi. White pectoral troches.

Take of the finest sugar one pound and half, starch one ounce and half, liquorice six drachms, (d) Florentine orrice root half an ounce; (e) powder them, and with the mucilage of gum tragacanth make them into troches.

(d) The *Trochisci bechici albi* are thus prescribed in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory; take of sugar candy one pound and half, Florentine orrice root one ounce and half, liquorice one ounce, starch half an ounce, mucilage of gum tragacanth, made with rose water, sufficient to make the whole into lozenges.

(e) In conformity to the explanation given in the column of synonymous names in the catalogue of simples, I translate the word *Iris*, Florentine orrice, which, for other reasons likewise, I believe to be the species intended; but before the college exercised their prerogative of arbitrarily changing the meaning of names this

this word, *Iris*, without some addition, always signified the common flower de luce, and the real species here designed, was called *Iris*, *Illyrica*, *Florentina*, *alba Florentina*, or *Iris flore albo*.

Trochisci bechici nigri. Black pectoral troches.

Take of extract of liquorice and finest sugar, each ten ounces, gum tragacanth half a pound; (*f*) pour water to them, and make them into troches.

(*f*) The *Trochisci bechici nigri* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory are thus prescribed; take of liquorice juice two ounces, balsam of tolu and storax, each one drachm, fine sugar half a pound, mucilage of gum tragacanth, made with hyssop water, sufficient to make the whole into lozenges.

Trochisci e nitro. Troches of nitre.

Take of purified nitre four ounces, (*g*) the finest sugar one pound; make them into troches with the mucilage of gum tragacanth.

(*g*) Tho' it is not within the design of this work to treat of the medical virtues of the preparations, yet, I hope, the benefit such a caution may produce, will excuse my deviating from it, when I intimate to those, who, deluded by its neatness, and encouraged by the authority of its place in this dispensatory, might be induced to give nitre in this form, that they should consider what may be the effects of giving freely, even any neutral salts in an undissolved state, which, in case of a defect of fluid in the stomach, will have the power of slighter causticks; but this reason receives yet an additional force, in respect to nitre, of which it is a known property, when given in larger doses, to occasion frequently very uneasy, and sometimes almost intolerable sensations in the stomach, if not very copiously diluted: Though this is too often neglected in private practice, yet one must hope the whole college did not overlook it, and intend these troches to be given as such, but

only directed the nitre to be kept in this form, that it might be the more readily dissolved on any sudden occasion.

Trochisci e scilla. Troches of squills.

Take of baked squills half a pound, wheat flour four ounces; (b) pound them together, and having formed them into troches, dry them by a gentle heat.

(b) The *Trochisci scillitici* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, are from three ounces of baked squills, and two ounces of the meal of the white vetch; to be dried, when made, in the shade.

Trochisci e sulphure. Troches of sulphur.

Take of flowers of sulphur washed two ounces, the finest sugar four ounces; pound them together, and adding a mucilage made of quince seed to them, form them into troches. (i)

(i) The *Trochisci diasulphuris* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory are as follows; take of the flowers of sulphur one ounce, the flowers of benjamin one drachm, fine sugar half a pound, mucilage of gum tragacanth, made with hyssop water, a proper quantity.

Trochisci e terra Japonica.

Troches of terra Japonica.

Take of terra Japonica and gum arabic, each two ounces, sugar of roses sixteen ounces; (k) pound them, and with water make them into troches.

(k) The *Trochisci de terra japonica* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory are thus prescribed; take of terra japonica two ounces, gum arabic and tragacanth, each one drachm, white sugar one pound, rose water a proper quantity; dissolve the gum in the rose water to make a mucilage, with which make up the troches.

Tabellæ Cardialgicæ. Stomachic lozenges.

Take of prepared chalk four ounces, prepared
crabs

crabs claws two ounces, bole armoniac, or *French* bole, half an ounce, nutmegs one scruple, the finest sugar three ounces ; after having powdered all of them, make them with water into lozenges.

P I L L S.

Pilulæ aromaticæ. Aromatic pills.

Take of succotrine aloes one ounce and half, gum guaiacum one ounce, aromatic spices and balsam of Peru, each half an ounce ; the aloes and gum guaiacum being separately powdered, mix them with the others, and with syrup of orange peels, make them into a mass.

Pilulæ ex colocynthide simpliciores.

The more simple pills of colocynth.

Take of colocynth and scammony, each two ounces, oil of cloves two drachms ; let the species being dried and powdered separately, be mixed with the oil, and with the syrup of buckthorn berries, (*l*) made into a mass.

(*l*) This preparation, called in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory by its former name of *Pilulæ de duobus*, is there varied only by the addition of half an ounce of vitriolate tartar, to the proportion of the other ingredients.

Pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloë.

Pills of colocynth with aloes.

Take of succotrine aloes and scammony, each two ounces, colocynth one ounce, oil of cloves two drachms ; (*m*) the species being dried, let them be separately powdered, and mixed with the oil, and with the syrup of buckthorn let them be made into a mass.

(*m*) This is the *Pilulæ coccix* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, and differs only in the addition of half an ounce

ounce of vitriolate tartar to this proportion, and the ordering the other three ingredients to be in equal quantities.

Pilulæ ecphracticæ. Ecphractic, or de-obstruent pills.

. Take of the aromatic pills three ounces, rhubarb, extract of gentian, and salt of steel, each one ounce, salt of wormwood half an ounce; beat them with a proper quantity of solutive syrup of roses into a mass. (n)

(n) The *Pilulæ ecphracticæ* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory are thus prescribed; take of succotrine aloes two ounces, black hellebore and resin of guaiacum, each one ounce and half, gum ammoniacum one ounce, vitriolate tartar half an ounce, extract of gentian and myrrh, each two drachms, balsam of Peru and English saffron, each one drachm, syrup of buckthorn sufficient to make them into a mass for pills.

Pilulæ gummosæ. Gum pills.

Take of galbanum, opoponax, myrrh, sagapenum, and asa foetida, each half an ounce; (o) make them into a mass with syrup of saffron.

(o) The *pilulæ gummosæ* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory are thus directed; take of gum ammoniac and sagapenum, each half an ounce, Russian castor and myrrh, each three drachms, asa foetida and galbanum, each two drachms, oil of amber half a drachm, elixir proprietatis, a proper quantity to form them into a mass.

Pilulæ mercuriales. Mercurial pills.

Take of quicksilver five drachms, Strasburg turpentine two drachms, cathartic extract four scruples, powdered rhubarb one drachm; (p) grind the quicksilver with the turpentine till no appearance of it remains, then beat the whole together into a mass; if the turpentine happens to be too thick,

thick, it is proper to make it thinner with a little oil of olives.

(*p*) The *Pilulæ mercuriales* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory ; take of quicksilver and gum guaiacum, each one ounce ; grind them in a glass mortar till the globules of quicksilver disappear, then add as much balsam of capivi as will form them into a mass for pills.

Pilulæ Rufi.

Take of succotrine aloes two ounces, myrrh and saffron, each one ounce ; (*q*) make them into a mass with syrup of saffron.

(*q*) The *Pilulæ Rufi* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory : Succotrine aloes two ounces, gum ammoniacum one ounce, myrrh half an ounce, elixir proprietatis sufficient to make them into a mass for pills.

Pilulæ saponaceæ. Sope pills.

Take of almond sope four ounces, purified opium half an ounce, essence of lemons one drachm ; beat the opium moistened with wine, with the others, till they are thoroughly mixed.

Pilulæ e styrace. Storax pills.

Take of purified storax two ounces, saffron one ounce, purified opium five drachms ; (*r*) pound them together till they are thoroughly mixed.

(*r*) The *Pilulæ e styrace* are thus directed in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory ; take of storax, balsam of tolu, myrrh, olibanum, and opium, each half an ounce, saffron one drachm, diacodium a proper quantity to make them into a mass.

E L E C T U A R I E S.

Electuaria e baccis lauri.

Electuary of bay tree berries.

Take of dried leaves of rue, caraway seed, and

common parsley seed, each one ounce, bay tree berries and sagapenum, each half an ounce, black pepper and Russian castor, each two drachms, purified honey thrice the weight of all the species when powdered; (f) mix the species with the honey, and make an electuary.

(m) The *Electuarium e baccis lauri* is thus prescribed in the *Edinburgh dispensatory*; take of bay tree berries and leaves of rue, each one ounce, roots of calamus aromaticus, and zedoary, seeds of cummin and lovage, each half an ounce, leaves of organy and common pennyroyal, long pepper, and castor, each two drachms, myrrh, opoponax, and sagapenum, each three drachms, syrup of mugwort one pound, canary wine sufficient to dissolve the gums; mix them into an electuary.

Electuarium e casia. Electuary of casia.

Take of solutive syrup of roses, and pulp of casia, fresh extracted, each half a pound, manna two ounces, pulp of tamarinds one ounce; pound the manna in a mortar, and with a gentle heat dissolve it in the syrup, then add the pulp, and continue the heat till they acquire a due consistence.

Electuarium lenitivum. Lenitive electuary.

Take of dried figs one pound, leaves of fena eight ounces, pulp of tamarinds, casia, and French prunes, each half a pound, coriander seeds four ounces, liquorice three ounces, the finest sugar two pounds and half; powder the fena with the coriander seeds, and separate ten ounces by sifting; boil the remainder, together with the figs and liquorice, in four pints of water, till half the water be consumed, then strain it, using pressure; evaporate the strained fluid to one pound and half, or a little less, afterwards add the sugar to make it a syrup, mix the pulps gradually with this syrup, and lastly the sifted powder.

Electu-

Electuarium e scammonio. Electuary of scammony.

Take of scammony one ounce and half, cloves and ginger, each six drachms, essential oil of caraway seeds half a drachm, honey half a pound; powder the scammony separately; mix the spices first powdered together with the honey, then add the scammony, and lastly, the oil.

Electuarium e scordio.

Electuary of scordium, or water germander.

Take of species of scordium cum opio any quantity, syrup of white poppies, or diacodion, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight; (t) mix the species with the syrup and make an electuary.

(t) The preparation corresponding with this in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, and there called by the former name of *Diascordium*, is thus prescribed; take of leaves of scordium, red roses, cinnamon, bole armoniac, and terra japonica, each one ounce, roots of bistort, gentian, and tormentil, leaves of cretan dittany, gum arabic, storax, and galbanum, each half an ounce, long pepper and ginger each two drachms, opium one drachm and half, diacodium, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight of all the species, canary wine half a pint; mix them into an electuary.

Balsamum Locatelli. Locatellus's balsam.

Take of oil of olives one pint, Strasburg turpentine and yellow wax, each half a pound, red sanders six drachms; (u) melt the wax with some part of the oil by a gentle fire, then add the other part of the oil and the turpentine, and afterwards the red sanders, and stir them well till the mixture be almost cold.

(u) The *Balsamum Locatelli* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory:

pensatory ; take of the best oil of olives one pint and half, canary wine one pint, dragons blood powdered one ounce ; boil them together over a gentle fire till the wine be consumed ; then add of yellow wax one pound, venice turpentine one pound and half, balsam of Peru two ounces ; mix them with the first yet boiling, except the balsam of Peru, which must be kept back till they are taken off the fire.

Confectio cardiaca. Raleigh's confection.

Take of fresh tops of rosemary and juniper berries, each one pound, lesser cardamom seeds husked, zedoary, and saffron, each half a pound ; make a tincture of them in about one gallon and half of proof spirit, strain off the tincture, and reduce it by a gentle fire nearly to the weight of two pounds and half ; then, adding the following ingredients finely powdered, make them into an electuary.

Take of compound powder of crabs claws sixteen ounces, cinnamon and nutmegs, each two ounces, cloves one ounce, the finest sugar two pounds.

Confectio Paulina.

Take of costus root, or in its stead zedoary, cinnamon, long pepper, black pepper, purified storax, purified opium, Russian castor, and purified galbanum, each two ounces, simple syrup, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight of all the others ; melt the syrup, and mix thoroughly with it the opium dissolved in wine, then put the syrup while yet hot, gradually to the storax and galbanum, melted together, and afterwards add to them the rest of the species powdered.

Mithridate, sive confectio Damocratis.

Take of cinnamon fourteen drachms, myrrh eleven

even drachms, agarick, Indian spikenard root, ginger, saffron, treacle mustard seed, (*thlaspi*) frankincense, and chio turpentine, each ten drachms; camel's hay, or squinanth, costus root, or in its place zedoary, Indian leaves, or in their place mace, French lavender flowers, (*Arabian stæchas*) long pepper, common hartwort seed, (*seselis vulgaris*) juice of the hypocistis, purified storax, opoponax, purified galbanum, balsam of Gilead, or in its place expressed oil of nutmegs, oil of mace, and Russian castor, each one ounce; mountain poly tops, and water germander, (*scordium*) each seven drachms; carpobalsamum, or in its place cubebs, white pepper, cretan carrot seed, (*daucus creticus*) and purified bdellium, each seven drachms; celtic spikenard, (*nardus celticus*) gentian root, cretan dittany leaves, red roses, Macedonian parsley, lesser cardamom seeds husked, sweet fennel seed, gum arabic, and purified opium, each five drachms; calamus aromaticus root, great wild valerian root, anniseed, purified sagapenum, (*meum athamanticum*) and spignel, each three drachms; St. John's wort, acacia, or in its place terra Japonica, and scinks bellies, each two drachms and half, purified honey thrice the weight of all the others; mix the opium, dissolved in wine, with the honey made hot; melt the galbanum, storax, turpentine, and balsam of Gilead, or oil of nutmegs, together in another vessel, continually stirring them to prevent their burning to the vessel; to these while melted, add the hot honey, first by spoonfuls, afterwards more freely; lastly, the others being almost cold, add gradually the rest of the species, being first powdered. (x)

(x) The Mithridate of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed; take of myrrh, saffron, agaric, ginger, cinnamon, spikenard, frankincense, treacle mustard seed, each ten drachms, hartwort seed, balm of Gilead, or balsam of Peru, camels hay, French lavender flowers, costus

costus root, or zedoary, galbanum, cyprus turpentine; long pepper, castor, juice of the hypocistis, storax, opoponax and Indian leaves, each one ounce, cassia lignea, mountain poly, white pepper, scordium leaves, cretan carrot seeds, carpobalsamum, or cubebs, troches of cyperus, and bdellium, each seven drachms, celtic spikenard, gum arabic, Macedonian parsley seed, opium, lesser cardamom seed, fennel seed, gentian root, red roses, dittany of Crete, each five drachms, anniseed, asarabacca, sweet flag, phus, or wild valerian root, and sagapenum, each three drachms, spignel root, acacia, scinks, St John's wort seed, each two drachms and half, clarified honey three times the weight of all the above species, canary wine sufficient to dissolve the gums; mix them into an electuary.

Philonium Londinense.

Take of white pepper, ginger, and caraway seeds, each two ounces, purified opium six drachms, syrup of white poppies, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight of all the others; mix the opium, dissolved in wine, carefully with the syrup made hot; then add the others powdered.

Theriaca Andromachi. Venice treacle.

Take of troches of squills half a pound, long pepper, purified opium, and dried vipers, each three ounces, cinnamon, balm of Gilead, or in its place oil of nutmegs, each two ounces, agarick, Florentine orrice root, scordium, (water germander) red roses, navew gentle seed, (*napus*) and extract of liquorice, each one ounce and half, Indian spikenard, (*nardus indicus*) saffron, the true amomum seed, myrrh, costus root, or in its place zedoary, camel's hay, (*squinanth*) each an ounce, cinquefoil root, rhubarb, ginger, Indian leaves, or in their place mace, Cretan dittany leaves, white horehound leaves, calamint leaves, French lavender

der flowers, black pepper, Macedonian parsley seed, olibanum, chio turpentine, great wild valerian root, each six drachms, gentian root, celtic spikenard, spignel, (*meum athamanticum*) mountain poly leaves, St. John's wort leaves, ground pine leaves, (*chamæpitys*) germander tops, with the seed, (*chamædrys*) carpobalsamum, or in its place cubebs, anniseed, sweet fennel seed, lesser cardamom seeds husked, each half an ounce, bishops weed seed, (*ammi*) common hart wort seed, (*scfeli*) treacle mustard seed, juice of the hypocistis, acacia, or in its stead terra Japonica, gum arabic, purified storax, and sagapenum, terra Lemnia, or in its place bole armeniac, or French bole, and green vitriol calcined, each half an ounce, creeping birthwort root, or in its place long rooted birthwort root, centory tops, Cretan carrot seed, (*daucus creticus*) opoponax, purified galbanum, Russian castor, Jews pitch, or in its place prepared white amber, and calamus aromaticus root, each two drachms, purified honey thrice the weight of all the others; let them be mixed in the same manner as was before prescribed for Mithridate. (y)

(y) The Theriaca Andromachi is thus described in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory; take of the troches of squills six ounces, troches of vipers, the mafs of hedy-chroon, long pepper and opium, each three ounces, Florentine orrice root, red roses, leaves of scordium, agaric, opobalsamum, or balsam of Peru, juice of liquorice, navy gentle seed, and cinnamon, each an ounce and half, myrrh, saffron, ginger, rhapontic, or tormentil root, cinquefoil root, leaves of calamint, horehound, and cretan dittany, flowers of French lavender, camels hay, Macedonian parsley seed, costus, or zedoary, cyprus turpentine, frankincense, white pepper, black pepper, cassia lignea, and Indian spikenard, each six drachms, Cretan mountain poly, Massilian hartwort seed, or the common species, aniseed, bishops weed seed, stone parsley seed, lesser cardamom seeds, or cloves, fennel seed, treacle mustard seed,

roots

roots of gentian, spignel, pontic phu, or wild valerian, and sweet flag, leaves of germander, ground pine, and St. John's wort, true acacia, or the German, carpobalsamum, or cubebs, Lemnian earth, or bole armeniac, calcined brass stone, or Roman vitriol, storax, gum arabic, juice of the hypocistis, celtic spikenard, and Indian leaves, each half an ounce, tops of lesser centory, cretan carrot seed, bushy rooted birthwort, or long birthwort, daucus root, jews pitch, or amber, galbanum, opoponax, sagapenum and castor, each two drachms, clarified honey, thrice the weight of all the above species, canary wine sufficient to dissolve the gums; mix them into an electuary.

NOTE.

Electuaries, if they grow dry, should be brought back to their due consistence, by mixing sack with them, but not by syrup nor honey; by this means the certainty of the doses may be best preserved, in regard to which, a particular caution ought to be used with those made with syrup, and abounding in opium, such as the Confectio Paulina, and Philonium.

MEDICATED WATERS.

Aqua aluminosa Bateana. Bates's alum water.

Take of alum and white vitriol, each half an ounce, water two pints; dissolve the salts in the water by boiling, and when the sæces have subsided, filter them through paper. (z)

(z) The *Aqua aluminosa* in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, taken from *Fallopins*, is prepared thus; take of frog spawn water and rose water, each one pint, mercury sublimate two drachms, roch alum one drachm; powder the alum and sublimate in a glass or marble mortar, and boil them with the waters till one half is evaporated, then let the remainder settle, and pour off the clear solution: But the *Aqua styptica* of the *Edinburgh*

burgh dispensatory is more correspondent with the Aqua aluminosa of the *London* dispensatory, and is thus; take of blue vitriol and roch alum, each half a pound, spring water four pints; boil them till the salts are dissolved, and having filtered the solution, add to each pint of it one drachm of oil of vitriol.

Aqua sappharina.

Take of lime water one pint, sal armoniac one drachm; let them remain together in a copper vessel, or in any other vessel, if pieces of copper be put along with them, till they have acquired a blue colour.

Aqua vitriolica cærulea. Roman vitriol water.

Take of blue or Roman vitriol three ounces, alum, and strong spirit or oil of vitriol, each two ounces, water one pint and half; boil the salts in the water to dissolve them, then add the oil of vitriol, and filter them through paper.

Aqua vitriolica camphorata.

Camphorated vitriol water.

Take of white vitriol half an ounce, camphire two drachms, boiling water two pints; dissolve the vitriol by mixing them, and when the fæces have subsided, filter through paper.

Lotio saponacea. The sope lotion.

Take of damask rose water three quarters of a pint, oil of olives one quarter of a pint, lixivium of salt of tartar one spoonful; stir the oil of olives and the lixivium of tartar together, till they are mixed, then add the water gradually.

OILS *by* INFUSION *and* DECOCTION.

Oleum hyperici. Oil of St. John's wort.

Take of St. John's wort flowers full blown, and carefully freed from the cups that enclosed them, four ounces, oil of olives two pints; put the flowers into the oil, and let them remain there till they have imparted a sufficient colour to it.

Oleum e mucilaginibus. Oil of mucilages.

Take of fresh marsh mallow root half a pound, linseed and fenugreek seed, each three ounces, water two pints, oil of olives four pints; (*a*) boil the roots and seeds, being first bruised, slowly in the water for half an hour, then add the oil, and continue the boiling till the water be entirely consumed, at which time carefully pour off the oil.

(*a*) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory the oil of mucilages is directed to be made of marsh mallows root four ounces, white lilly root and fresh squills, each one ounce, fenugreek seed and linseed, each one ounce and half; to be treated in the same manner as ordered in the *London* dispensatory.

Oleum sambucinum. Elder flower oil.

Take of elder flowers one pound, oil of olives two pints; boil the flowers in the oil till they are shrivelled, then press out the oil, and place it to settle.

Oleum viride. The green oil.

Take of fresh leaves of the bay tree, rue, marjoram, sea wormwood and camomile, each three ounces, oil of olives two pints; boil the herbs slightly bruised in the oil, till they are shrivelled, then press out the oil, and after it has settled clear pour it off.

P L A S T E R S.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio.

Ammoniac plaster with quicksilver.

Take of purified gum ammoniacum one pound, quicksilver three ounces, simple balsam of sulphur one drachm; grind the quicksilver with the balsam of sulphur till all appearance of it is lost, then add gradually the gum ammoniacum melted, and almost cold, and mix them perfectly.

Emplastrum attrahens. Digestive plaster.

Take of yellow rosin and yellow wax, each three pounds, prepared mutton fat one pound; mix them together, and while the composition is fluid let it be filtered.

Emplastrum cephalicum. Cephalic plaster.

Take of Burgundy pitch two pounds, soft labdanum one pound, yellow rosin and yellow wax, each four ounces, the expressed oil called oil of mace one ounce; (b) add the labdanum first to the pitch, resin and wax, melted together, and afterwards the oil of mace.

(b) The *Emplastrum cephalicum* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is as follows; take of tacamahac two ounces, labdanum and storax, each half an ounce, yellow wax three ounces, white rosin one ounce, myrrh and castor, each two drachms, Venice turpentine three ounces, distilled oil of lavender, and oil of amber, each one drachm; mix them by a proper heat, but reserve the distilled oils till the mixture is taken off the fire and begins to stiffen, then add them, and make the whole a plaster.

Emplastrum commune. Common plaster.

Take of oil of olives one gallon, litharge very
L finely

finely levigated five pounds; boil them by a gentle fire, with about two pints of water, stirring them continually, till the oil and litharge unite, and attain the consistence of a plaster; but a fresh quantity of water made hot must be added, if that which was employ'd at first be consumed before the necessary time of boiling be expired. (c)

(c) The *Emplastrum diachylon simplex* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus directed; take of oil with mucilages four pounds, litharge of gold one pound and half; boil them to the consistence of a plaster.

Emplastrum commune adhæsivum.

Common adhesive plaster.

Take of common plaster three pounds, yellow rosin half a pound; add the rosin powdered, that it may the sooner melt, to the prescribed quantity of the common plaster, melted by a very slow fire, and mix them well. (d)

(d) The *Emplastrum adhæsivum* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is, simple diachylon two pounds, Burgundy pitch one pound.

By another method.

Add the rosin to the oil and litharge boiled together, a little before they arrive at the consistence of a plaster, then continue to boil them till the plaster is perfect.

Emplastrum commune cum gummi.

Common plaster with gums.

Take of common plaster three pounds, purified galbanum eight ounces, common turpentine and frankincense, each three ounces; throw in the frankincense powdered to the galbanum melted with the turpentine by a gentle fire, then mix the
com-

common plaster, melted by a very slight heat, gradually with them. (e)

By another method.

Let oil boiled with litharge till they unite, but have not as yet acquired the consistence of a plaster, be used in the place of common plaster already made.

(e) The Emplastrum diachylon cum gummi of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus ordered; take of oil with mucilages four pounds, litharge of gold two pounds; boil them till they are near the consistence of a plaster, then add of gum ammoniacum and galbanum, each four ounces, opoponax and sagapenum, each two ounces, yellow wax and turpentine, each half a pound; boil it to the consistence of a plaster.

Emplastrum commune cum mercurio.

Common plaster with mercury.

Take of common plaster one P^ound, quicksilver three ounces, (f) simple balsam of sulphur one drachm; the manner of composition is the same as was directed for the plaster of gum ammoniacum with mercury.

(f) The Emplastrum mercuriale of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus directed; take of simple diachylon one pound, gum ammoniacum half a pound; melt them together; then add of quicksilver half a pound, Venice turpentine one ounce, liquid storax one ounce and half; to be mixed in a mortar, till no appearance of the quicksilver remains, before they are added to the other.

Emplastrum e cymino. Plaster of cummin.

Take of Burgundy pitch three pounds, yellow wax, cummin seed, caraway seed, and bay tree berries, each three ounces; throw in the others, first powdered, to the pitch melted with the wax, and mix them well together.

Emplastrum e minio. Plaster of red lead.

Take of oil of olives four pints, red lead very finely levigated two pounds and half. The preparation is the same as in the common plaster, only greater care and more water is required to prevent their burning black. (g)

(g) In the *Emplastrum de minio simplex* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, red lead one pound, oil of olives one pound and half, and vinegar half a pint, are ordered to be used.

Emplastrum e mucilaginibus. Plaster of mucilages.

Take of yellow wax forty ounces, oil with mucilages half a pint, (b) purified gum ammoniacum half a pound, common turpentine two ounces; melt, in separate vessels, the gum ammoniacum with the turpentine, and the oil with the wax, and then mix them gradually.

(b) The *Emplastrum de mucilaginibus* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed; take of the oil of mucilages six ounces, yellow wax twenty ounces, gum ammoniacum, galbanum, opoponax and sagapenum, each half an ounce, saffron powdered two drachms, turpentine two ounces; mix them into the consistence of a plaster.

Emplastrum roborans. Strengthening plaster.

Take of common plaster two pounds, frankincense half a pound, dragons blood three ounces; melt the common plaster, and add to it the others first powdered.

Emplastrum e sapone. Sope plaster.

Take of common plaster three pounds, hard sope half a pound; mix the sope with the common plaster melted, and boil them to the consistence of

a plaster, but take great care lest it grow too cold, before it is made into rolls.

Emplastrum stomachicum. Stomachic plaster.

Take of soft labdanum three ounces, frankincense one ounce, cinnamon and expressed oil, called oil of mace, each half an ounce, essential oil of mint one drachm; (i) to the frankincense melted, add first the labdanum softened by heat, then the oil of mace, afterwards mix them with the cinnamon and the oil of mint, and beat them in a warm mortar into a mass, which must be kept in a vessel securely closed.

(i) The *Emplastrum stomachicum* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus prescribed; take of yellow wax half a pound, caranna, tacamahac, and liquid storax, each three ounces, oil of camomile half a pound, Venice turpentine four ounces; dissolve them together, and then add the following ingredients powdered, bay tree berries two ounces, galangal root and cummin seed, each an ounce, common wormwood leaves, and mint leaves, each six drachms, cloves and cubebs, half an ounce; mix them into the consistence of a plaster.

Emplastrum vesicatorium. Blistering plaster.

Take of the digestive plaster two pounds, cantharides one pound, vinegar half a pint; melt the plaster, and when it begins to stiffen again, throw in and mix with it the cantharides reduced to the finest powder, then add the vinegar, and beat them well together. (k)

(k) The *Emplastrum epispasticum*, or blistering plaster, of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is as follows; take of melilot plaster, and Burgundy pitch, each half a pound, Venice turpentine, and cantharides, each five ounces; mix all, by a proper heat, except the cantharides, which add, finely powdered, when the others are melted.

OINTMENTS and LINIMENTS.

Unguentum simplex. Simple ointment.

Take of hogs lard prepared two ounces, rose water three ounces; (l) beat the hogs lard with the rose water till they are well mixed, then melt it with a gentle fire, and let it stand some little time that the water may subside, afterwards pour off the lard, leaving the water behind, and by beating and stirring it continually while it cools, reduce it into a light and slightly cohering mass; lastly, add essence of lemons, in a quantity sufficient to give it an agreeable smell.

(l) The *Unguentum rosaceum*, vulg. pomatum, of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, varies from this only in leaving the quantity of rose water a matter of discretion, and substituting oil of rhodium, in the place of the essence of lemons.

Unguentum album. White ointment.

Take of oil of olives one pint, white wax four ounces, sperma ceti three ounces; (m) melt them over a gentle fire, and stir them continually and briskly till they are quite cold.

(m) The *Unguentum album* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is, from unripe oil of olives three pints, white wax nine ounces, and cerufs one pound.

Unguentum album camphoratum.

White ointment camphorated.

It is made by adding to the white ointment one drachm and half of camphire, first ground with a few drops of oil of almonds. (n)

(n) The *Unguentum album camphoratum* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is made by adding one ounce of camphire to the *Unguentum album* as above directed.

Unguentum ex althea. Ointment of marsh mallows.

Take of oil with mucilages three pints, yellow wax one pound, yellow rosin half a pound, common turpentine two ounces; let the rosin and wax be melted with the oil, then being taken off the fire, add the turpentine, and while the mixture is hot, let it be filtered. (o)

(o) The *Unguentum dialtheæ* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is thus directed; take of oil of mucilages two pounds, yellow wax half a pound, white rosin three ounces, Venice turpentine an ounce and half; mix, and make them into an ointment.

Unguentum basilicum flavum.

Yellow basilicon ointment.

Take of oil of olives one pint, yellow wax, yellow rosin, and Burgundy pitch, each one pound, common turpentine three ounces; (p) melt the wax, Burgundy pitch, and rosin, with the oil, by a slow fire; take them off the fire, and then put to them the turpentine, and strain the mixture while it is hot.

(p) In the *Edinburgh* dispensatory the *Linimentum Arcæi* is adopted in the place of the yellow basilicon, for which see appendix (P.)

Unguentum basilicon nigrum, vel tetrapharmacum.

Black basilicon ointment.

Take of oil of olives one pint, yellow wax, yellow rosin, and dry pitch, (q) each nine ounces; melt the whole together, and while the mixture remains hot, strain it.

(q) The preparation correspondent to this in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, being the only one there called by the name of Basilicon, is thus directed; take of yellow

low wax, goats suet, white rosin, hard pitch, and Venice turpentine, each half a pound, oil of olives two pounds and half; dissolve the others in the oil, and stir them well together, then strain them, and make an ointment.

Unguentum basilicon viride.

Green basilicon ointment.

Take of yellow basilicon eight ounces, oil of olives six spoonfuls, prepared verdigrise one ounce; mix them into an ointment.

Unguentum cæruleum fortius.

The stronger mercurial ointment.

Take of prepared hogs lard two pounds, quicksilver one pound, simple balsam of sulphur half an ounce; grind the quicksilver with the balsam of sulphur, till there is no further appearance of it, then add by degrees the lard made warm, and mix them thoroughly. (r)

(r) The preparation corresponding with this in the *Edinburgh dispensatory*, is the *Unguentum Neapolitanum seu mercuriale*, to be thus made; take of quicksilver one pound, Venice turpentine, and liquid storax, each two ounces; grind them in a mortar, till the mercury be no longer visible, then put to them melted hogs lard three pounds, and oil of bays four ounces; mix them for an ointment.

Unguentum cæruleum mitius.

The weaker mercurial ointment.

Take of hogs lard prepared four pounds, quicksilver one pound, common turpentine one ounce; grind the quicksilver with the turpentine in a mortar, till no appearance of it remains; then add gradually the hogs lard made warm, and mix them perfectly.

Unguentum e gummi elemi.

Ointment of gum elemi.

Take of fresh mutton fat prepared two pounds, gum elemi one pound, common turpentine ten ounces; melt the gum with the fat, and having taken them off the fire, immediately mix the turpentine with them; then, while the mixture is yet fluid, strain it.

Unguentum e mercurio præcipitato.

Ointment of mercury precipitate.

Take of simple ointment one ounce and half, precipitated sulphur two drachms, white precipitate of mercury two scruples; mix them all together, and moisten them with the lixivium of salt of tartar, to make an ointment.

Unguentum e pice liquida. Ointment of tar.

Take of tar and prepared mutton fat, an equal weight; melt them together, and while they remain hot strain them.

Unguentum sambucinum. Ointment of elder flowers.

Take of elder flowers full blown four pounds, prepared mutton fat three pounds, oil of olives one pint; (/) melt the fat in the oil, and boil the flowers in the mixture, till they are shrivelled, then strain the mixture, using pressure.

(/) The preparation analogous to this in the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, is called there *Unguentum ad ambusta*, and is directed as follows; take of the fresh inner rind and leaves of the elder tree, each four ounces; being well bruised, boil them in two pounds of linseed oil, till the aqueous part has exhaled; then press out the oil, and dissolve in it six ounces of white wax.

Unguentum saturninum. Ointment of sugar of lead.

Take of olive oil half a pint, white wax one ounce and half, sugar of lead two drachms; (t) grind the sugar of lead, reduced to the finest powder, with part of the oil, then add the wax melted with the other part of the oil, and stir the mixture till it is quite cold.

(t) The *Edinburgh* dispensatory includes, in the prescription for this ointment, previous directions for what is there called an extract, but what, in fact, is sugar of lead uncrystallized; and then orders of this extract, and white wax, each three ounces, to be mixed with one pound of olive oil.

Unguentum e sulphure. Ointment of sulphur.

Take of simple ointment half a pound, flowers of sulphur unwashed two ounces, essence of lemons one scruple; mix them.

Unguentum tripharmacum.

Take of common plaster four ounces, oil of olives two ounces, vinegar two spoonfuls; boil them with a slow fire, continually stirring them till they attain to the consistence of an ointment.

Unguentum tutiæ. Ointment of tutty.

Take of prepared tutty any quantity; mix it with as much fat of vipers as will be sufficient to make it into a soft ointment. (t)

(u) The *Unguentum tutiæ* of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory, take of tutty two ounces, calamine stone one ounce, new butter without salt one pound; melt the butter, and strew the powder in it, and stir them till they become an uniform ointment.

Unguentum ad vesicatoria. Blistering ointment.

Take of prepared hogs lard, and blistering plaster, equal weights; mix them by a very slow fire, and stir them till they are thoroughly cold. (u)

(u) The *Unguentum epispasticum*, or blistering plaster, of the *Edinburgh* dispensatory is as follows; take of hogs lard, and Venice turpentine, each three ounces, yellow wax half an ounce, cantharides two drachms; melt the lard and wax together, and add the cantharides powdered, and afterwards the turpentine.

Unguentum viride. Green ointment.

Take of green oil three pints, yellow wax ten ounces; melt the wax with the oil by a gentle fire, and stir the mixture constantly till it is cold.

Linimentum album. White liniment.

Take of oil of olives six spoonfuls, sperma ceti six drachms, yellow wax two drachms; melt them by a slow fire, and stir them continually, and briskly, till they are entirely cold.

Linimentum saponaceum. Sope liniment.

Take of spirit of rosemary one pint, Castile sope three ounces, camphire one ounce; put the sope into the spirit of rosemary, and let it remain there till it be dissolved, then add the camphire.

Linimentum tripharmacum.

Take of common plaster four ounces, oil of olives a quarter of a pint, vinegar two spoonfuls; boil them, with a gentle fire, constantly stirring them, till they acquire the consistence of a liniment.

Linimentum volatile.

Take of oil of almonds two spoonfuls, spirit of
fal

sal ammoniac two drachms, shake them together in a phial with a wide neck till they incorporate.

CERATES.

Ceratum album. White cerate.

Take of oil of olives a quarter of a pint, white wax four ounces, sperma ceti half an ounce; mix the whole well together, and stir them well, till the cerate is quite cold.

Ceratum citrinum. Yellow cerate.

Take of yellow basilicon half a pound, yellow wax one ounce; mix them together.

Ceratum epuloticum. Epulotic cerate.

Take of oil of olives one pint, yellow wax, and prepared calamine stone, each half a pound; melt the wax with the oil, and when the mixture begins to thicken again, throw in the calamine stone, and stir them briskly, till the cerate is thoroughly cold.

Ceratum mercuriale. Mercurial cerate.

Take of yellow wax, and prepared hogs lard, each half a pound, quicksilver three ounces, simple balsam of sulphur one drachm; melt the wax with the lard, then add by degrees the quicksilver ground with the balsam of sulphur.

EPITHEMAT A.

Epithema vesicatorium. Blistering epithem.

Take of cantharides in the finest powder, and wheat flour, an equal weight; mix them into a paste with vinegar.

Epi-

Epithema volatile.

Take of common turpentine, and spirit of sal ammoniac, an equal weight; stir the turpentine in a mortar, gradually dropping in the spirit, till they unite in a white mass.

C A T A P L A S M S.

Cataplasma e cymino. Cataplasin of cummin seed.

Take of cummin seed half a pound, bay tree berries, dry leaves of scordium, and snake root, each three ounces, cloves one ounce; the species being pounded, make them into a cataplasin, with thrice their weight of honey.

Cataplasma maturans. Suppurating cataplasin.

Take of dried figs four ounces, yellow basilicon one ounce, purified galbanum half an ounce; beat the figs well in a mortar, adding to them wine, or strong beer; then mix the ointment thoroughly with the galbanum, previously melted.

Coagulum aluminosum.

Take of the whites of eggs any quantity; stir them with a piece of alum of a proper size, in a tin vessel, till they are coagulated.

M A P P E N-

ENGLISH NAMES of the MATERIA MEDICA in the London and E- dinburgh Pharmacopæias.

N. B. The Edinburgh MATERIA MEDICA
is in the smaller Print, and the
Names indented.

A.

A Cacia true, inspif-
sated juice, *A-*
cacia.

Adders Tongue, *Ophio-*
glossum.

Agaric, Fungus of the
larch-tree, *Agaricus*.

Agrimony, *Eupatorium*
Græcorum & Avicennæ

— Hemp, — *Canna-*
binum, vulgo Avicennæ.

Alder-tree, black, *Alnus ni-*
gra, Frangula.

Alexander, *Hipposelinum*
Smyrniunum.

Alheal (Hercules) *Panax*
Heracleum.

Alkanet, *Anchusa*.

Almonds, bitter and
sweet, *Amygdalæ ama-*

ræ & dulces.

Aloes, succotrine, in-
spissated juice, *Aloe*
succotrina.

— Horse, liver colour'd,
— *caballina, hepatica*.

Alfine.

Alum, *Alumen*.

— plumous, or feather-
ed Alum, *Alumen plu-*
mosum, scissile.

Ambar, *Succinum*.

—, liquid, *Liquidambra*.

Ambergrease, *Ambragrisæa*

Amomum, the seed ei-
ther of the true A-
momum, or of bas-
tard stone Parsley, *A-*
momum racemosum, vel
Sison, quod Amomum
officinis.

Ana-

- Anacardium, the Malacca
 bean-tree Fruit, *Ana-*
cardium.
 Anthora, Antithora.
 Apple-tree, fruit, *Malus*
bortensis fructus.
 Angelica, root from
 Spain, also the leaves,
 stalks and seeds, *An-*
gelica.
 Anniseed, *Anisi semen*.
 Antimony, *Antimonium*.
 Ants, bodies and eggs,
Formicæ.
 Arrach, stinking, *Atri-*
plex olida.
 Arsenic, white, *Arsenicum*
album, factitium.
 — yellow, or Orpiment,
 — *flavum, Auripigmen-*
tum.
 — red, or red Orpiment,
Arsenicum rubrum.
 Arsmart, spotted, *Perfica-*
ria mitis.
 Arsmart, or water pepper,
Perficaria urens.
 Asa foetida.
 Asarabacca, *Asarum*.
 Ash-tree, *Fraxinus*.
 Asparagus, root, *Asparagus*.
 Avens, *Caryophyllata*.
 Azure stone, *Lapis lazuli*.
- B.
- Balauftines, *Balauftia*.
 Balauftine-tree, *Granata*
malus sylvestris.
 Balm, *Melissa*.
 Balsam of Gilead, *Opo-*
balsamum.
 Balsam of Tolu, *Balsa-*
mum Tolutanum.
 — of Copaiva, — *Copaiva*
 — of Peru, — *Peruvi-*
anum.
 Barberry shrub, bark, root
 and seed, *Berberis, Ox-*
yacantha Galeni.
 Bark, Eleutheria, *Cor-*
tex Eleutheriæ.
 — Peruvian, *Peruvianus*.
 Barley, *Hordeum*.
 — common, — *disti-*
chum.
 — French, or pearl, —
perlatum.
 Basil, *Ocimum*.
 Bay, *Laurus*.
 Bdellium.
 Beans, *Fabæ*.
 Bees, bodies, honey, white,
 and yellow wax, and
 their glue called bee-
 bread, *Apes*.
 Beet, *Beta*.
 Benjamin, *Benzoinum*.
 Betony, water, *Scrophula-*
ria aquatica major, Be-
tonica aquatica.
 — wood, *Betonica vulgaris*.
 Bezoar-stone, E. India,
Bezoar lapis orientalis.
 — W. India, — *Occi-*
dentalis.
 Birch, *Betula*.
 Birthwort, creeping, *A-*
ristolochia tenuis.
 — long, — *longa*.
 Bishops weed, *Ammi*.
 Bismuth, or Tin-glass,
Bismuthum, marcasita.
 Bistort, *Bistorta*.

- Bittersweet, *Dulcamara*,
Solanum lignosum.
 Bitumen, *Petroleum*.
 Bloodstone, *Hæmatites*.
 Boar, his lard and teeth,
Aper.
 Bole Armenic, *Bolus*
Armenia.
 — French, — *Gallica*.
 — Bohemian, or common,
 — *Bohemica, communis*.
 Bonebinder stone, *Osteo-*
colla.
 Borage, *Borago*.
 Borax.
 Box, *Buxus*.
 Bramble, *Rubus vulgaris*.
 Brimstone, *Sulphur*.
 Brooklime, *Beccabunga*.
 Broom, *Genista*.
 Bryony white, *Bryonia alba*.
 Buckbean, *Trifolium pa-*
ludosum.
 Buck-thorn, *Spina cer-*
vina, *Rhamnus ca-*
tharticus.
 Bugle, *Consolida media*.
 Bugloss, *Buglossum sativum*.
 Bull, heifer, ox, the fat,
 marrow, gall, milk,
 butter, foot-oil, *Taurus*
vacca, bos.
 Burdock, *Bardana major*,
Lappa major.
 Burnet, *Pimpinella*.
 — Saxifrage, *Pimpinella*
Saxifraga.
 Butcher's broom, *Ruscus*,
Bruscus.
 Butter Burr, *Petastris*.
- C.
- Cabbage, and coleworts,
Brassica.
 — Sea, — *Brassica marina*,
Soldanella.
 Cacao fruit, *Cacao*.
 Calamint, *Calamintha*.
 Calamy, *Lapis calamina-*
ris.
 Camel's hay, *Funcus o-*
doratus.
 Camomile, *Chamæmelum*.
 Camphire, *Camphora*.
 Cantharides, or Spanish
 flies, *Cantharides*.
 Capers, bark and flower-
 buds, *Capparis*.
 Caranna, rolin, *Caranna*.
 Cardamom, lesser, *Car-*
damomum minus.
 Carduus, or holy thistle,
Carduus benedictus.
 Carline thistle, *Chamæleon*
albus.
 Carpobalsamum.
 Caraway seeds, *Carui*.
 Carrot (of Crete) seed,
Daucus Creticus.
 — wild, or birds nest, *Dau-*
cus sylvestris.
 Cassia, the fruit, *Cassia*
fistularis.
 — wood, bark, — *ligna*.
 Castor, *Castoreum*.
 — Russian, — *Russicum*.
 Casumunar.
 Cecily sweet, *Myrrhis*.
 Celandine, *Chelidonium*
majus.
 Centaury lesser, tops,
Centaurium minus.
 Ceruss, or white lead,
Cerussa.

- Chalcitis, a species of native colcothar, *Chalcitis*.
 Chalk, *Greta*.
 Chaste-tree, *Agnus castus*, *virex*.
 Chickfeed, red, *Cicer rubrum*.
 China root, *China*.
 Cherry, black, *Cerasus niger*.
 Chervil, *Chærefolium*.
 Cinnabar, native, *Cinnabaris nativa*.
 Cinnamon, the spice and its distilled or essential oil, *Cinnamomum*.
 — white, or winter's bark, *Canella alba*.
 Cinquefoil, the root, *Pentaphyllum*.
 Citron-tree, *Citrea malus*.
 Civet, *Zibethum*.
 Clary (garden) *Horminum sativum*, *Sclarea*.
 Cleavers, or goose-grass, *Aparine*.
 Cloves, the spice and its oil, *Caryophylla aromatica*.
 Clove-july flowers, *Caryophylla rubra*.
 Cochineal, *Coccinella*.
 Coffee.
 Coloquintida, or bitter apple, the pith, *Colocynthis*.
 Coltsfoot, *Tussilago major*.
 Columbine, *Aquilegia*.
 Comfrey, *Consolida major*, *Symphytum majus*.
 Contrayerva root, *Contrayerva radix*.
 Copal (rosin) *Copal*.
 Copper, *Cuprum*.
 Coral, red, *Corallium rubrum*.
 — white, — *album*.
 Coriander, seed, *Coriandrum*.
 Cork-tree, *Suber*.
 Cornel-tree fruit, *Cornus*.
 Costmary, *Balsamita mas*, *Costus hortorum*.
 Costus.
 Cowslips, *Paralysis flores*.
 Crabs claws, *Cancerorum chelæ*.
 — eyes, so called, — *oculi dicti*.
 — shell, — *Crusta*.
 Crab tree, *Malus sylvestris*.
 Crabs, the stones taken out of their stomach, *Astacus fluviatilis*.
 Cressles, water, *Nasturtium aquaticum*.
 — sciatica, *Iberis*.
 — garden, *Nasturtium hortense*.
 Crowsfoot (Cranesbill) *Geranium batrachoides*.
 Crystal, *Crystallus*.
 Cubebs, *Cubebæ*.
 Cuckow-pint, *Arum*.
 Cucumber, wild, *Cucumis agrestis*.
 Cummin, *Cuminum*.
 Currant shrub, *Ribesia*.
 Cuttle-fish, bone, *Sepia*.
 Cyperus long, root, *Cyperus longus*.
 Cypress-tree, fruit, *Cupressus*.

D.

Daisy (Oxeye) *Bellis major*.
— common, — minor, *Con-*
solida minima.

Dandelion, *Dens leonis, Succisa*.

Date-tree, *Dactylifera Palma*.

Devil's bite, *Morsus diaboli, Succisa*.

Dill, the seed, *Anethum*.

Dittander, *Lepidium*.

Dittany of Crete, *Dic-*
tamnus Creticus.

— bastard, — album, *Frax-*
inella.

Dock (sharp-pointed) *Oxy-*
lapathum.

— (water) *Hydrolapathum*.

Dog, his excrement, com-
monly called *Album*
Græcum.

Dogs grass, *Gramen ca-*
ninum.

Dragons, *Dracontium,*
Dracunculae.

Dragons blood, *Sanguis*
Draconis.

Dropwort, *Filipendula*.

Duck, fat of, *Anas*.

E.

Eagle-stone, *Ætites*.

Earth of Japan, *Terra*
Japonica.

Eel's liver, *Anguilla*.

Elder, the flowers and
berries, *Sambucus*.

— Dwarf, *Ebulus*.

Elecampane, the root,

Enula Campana.

Elephants teeth, or ivory,
Elephas.

Elk, hoofs, *Alce*.

Elm tree bark, *Ulmus*.

Endive, *Endivia*.

Eryngo, root, *Eryngium*.

Euphorbium, tree, gum,
Euphorbium.

Eyebright, *Euphrasia*.

F.

Fat of mutton, *Serum*
ovile.

Fennel, sweet, the seed,
Foeniculum dulce.

— flower, *Nigella, Gith*.

— hog's, *Peucedanum*.

Fenugreek, the seed,
Fœnu Græcum.

Fern, male, *Filix mas*.

— female, — *fœmina*.

Feverfew, the leaves,
Matricaria.

Figs, *Ficus*.

Figs dry'd, *Caricæ*.

Figwort, *Scrophularia*
vulgaris.

Fir tree, *Abies*.

Flax seed, *Linum vulgare*.

— toad, *Linaria*.

— purging, *Linum cathar-*
ticum.

Fleabane, *Psyllum*.

Flag, sweet, the root,
Calamus aromaticus.

— yellow water, the
root, *Gladiolus luteus*.

Flint-stone, *Silex*.

Flower de l'ys, *Iris nostras*
purpurea.

Fluellin, the leaves, *E-*
la-

latine.

- female, *Veronica fœmina*.
- Fox-glove, *Digitalis*.
- Frankincense, *Thus*.
- male, *Olibanum*.
- the lesser herb of *Theophrastus*, *Thapsia*.
- Frog, spawn, *Rana*.
- Fullers earth, *Cimolia purpureseens*.
- Fumatory, *Fumaria*.

F

G

- Galangal, common, *Galangal minor*.
- Galbanum.
- Galls, *Gallæ*.
- Gamboge, *Gambogia*.
- Garlick, *Allium*.
- Gentian, *Gentiana*.
- Germander, creeping, the tops and seeds, *Chamædrys*.
- water, or Scordium, the leaves, *Scordium*.
- Ginger, *Zingiber*.
- Glaswort, *Kali*.
- Goat, he and she, blood, fat and milk, *Hircus, capra*.
- Goose, fat and dung, *Anser*.
- Gourd, seed, *Cucurbita*.
- Grain (oily purging) *Sesamum*.
- Grains of Paradise, *Grana Paradisi*.
- Gromwell, *Lithospermum, Milium solis*.
- Groundsel, *Erigerum, Senecio*.
- Guinea pepper, *Capsicum*.
- Gum ammoniac, *Gummi*

ammoniacum.

- Arabic, — *Arabicum*.
- dragant, *Tragacantha*.
- Elemi, *Gummi Elemi*.
- guaiacum, — *Guaiaci*.
- Anime.

H.

- Hare, fur, gall, astragalus bone, and the curdled milk in the stomach of the young, *Lepus*.
- Hartshorn, *Cornu cervi*.
- Hartstongue, *Lingua cervina, Scolopendrium*.
- Hartwort, the seed, *Seseli*.
- (Italian) *Seseli Massiliense*.
- Hellebore, black, the root, *Helleborus niger*.
- white, the root, *Helleborus albus*.
- Hemlock, *Cicuta*.
- Hempseed, *Cannabis*.
- Hen, fat, skin of the gizzard, white, yolk, and shell of the egg, *Gallina*.
- Henbane, white, black, *Hyoscyamus albus, niger*.
- Hermodactyl, *Hermodactylus*.
- Herb paris, *Herba paris*.
- Herb robert, *Geranium robertianum*.
- Hips, *Cynosbati fructus*.
- Hog, lard, astragalus bone, and dung, *Porcus, Sus*.
- Honey, *Mel*.
- Hops, *Lupulus*.

Hore-

Horehound, the leaves, *Marrubium*.
 Horse-radish, the root, *Raphanus rusticus*.
 Horse-tail, *Cauda equina*, *Equisetum*.
 Horse-tongue, *Hippoglossum*.
 Hounds-tongue, *Cynoglossum*.
 Hyssop, the leaves, *Hyssopus*.
 — hedge, *Gratiola*.

H. J

Jack by the hedge, *Alliaria*.
 Jalap, the root, *Jalapium*.
 Japan earth, *Terra Japonica*.
 Jasmin, *Jasminum*.
 Jews ear, *Auricula judæ*, *Fungus sambuci*.
 — stone, *Lapis judæicus*.
 Indian nut, inspissated juice, called Catechu, or Terra japonica, *Areca*.
 Indian leaf, *Malabathrum*.
 Ipecacoanha, root, *Ipecacoanha*.
 St John's wort, *Hypericum*.
 Iron, *Ferrum*.
 Isinglass fish, the glue called Isinglass, *Husol*.
 Jujubes, *Jujubæ*.
 Juniper, the berries, *Juniperus*.

Ivy (ground) the leaves, *Hedera terrestris*.
 Ivy (tree) *Hedera arborea*.
 Irish slate, *Hibernicus lapis*, *Tegula vel arderia Hibernica*.

K.

Kermes juice, *Kermes succus*.
 Knotgrafs, *Centinodium*, *Polygonatum*.

L.

Labdanum.
 Lac, stick or seed, *Lacca*.
 Lard, hog's, *Axungia porcina*.
 Lavender, the flowers, *Lavendula*.
 — greater, — *vulgaris*.
 — French, *Stæchas*.
 — cotton, the leaves, *Abrotanum foemina*.
 Lead, red, *Minium*.
 Leek, *Porrum*.
 Lemons, the juice, peel and essence, *Limones*.
 Lentils, *Lens vulgaris*.
 Leopards bane, *Doronicum romanum*.
 Lettuce, *Lactuca*.
 Lignum vitæ, wood and bark, *Guaiacum lignum*.
 Lily, white, *Lilium album*.
 — of the valley, — *convallium*.
 — white water, *Nymphaea alba*.
 Lime, *Calx*.

Lime-

- Lime-stone, which calcined becomes quick lime, *Calcarius*.
 Lime-tree, the flowers, *Tilia*.
 Linseed, *Lini semen*.
 Liquorice, the root, *Glycyrrhiza*.
 Litharge, *Lithargyrus*.
 Liverwort, ground, *Lichen cinereus terrestris*.
 — noble, *Hepatica nobilis*.
 Lovage, *Levisticum*.
 Loadstone, *Magnes*.
 Logwood, *Lignum tinctile Campechense*.
 Lupin, *Lupinus*.
- M.
- Mace, *Macis*.
 Madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.
 Maidenhair, English, the leaves, *Trichomanes*.
 — English black, *Polyptrichum, Trichomanes*.
 — true, *Adiantum verum, Capillus veneris*.
 Mallows, the leaves and flowers, *Malva*.
 — (marsh) the root and leaves, *Althæa*.
 Man and woman, the blood, urine, fat, milk, scull and mummy, *Homo*.
 Mandrake, *Mandragora*.
 Manna.
 Marigold, flowers, *Calendula*.
 Marjoram, sweet, the leaves, *Majorana*.
 — wild, the leaves, *Origanum*.
 Masterwort, *Imperatoria*.
 Mastich, gum, *Gummi mastiche*.
 — herb, the leaves, *Marum vulgare*.
 — tree, *Lentiscus*.
 Maudlin, *Ageratum, Eupatorium magnum*.
 Mayweed, *Catula fœtida*.
 Meadow sweet, *Ulmaria*.
 Mechoacan, *Mechoacana*.
 Medla, *Mespilus*.
 Melon, *Melo*.
 Melilot, *Melilotus*.
 — water, feed, *Citrullus*.
 Mercury English, leaves, *Bonus Henricus, Lappathum unctuosum*.
 — French, *Mercurialis mas*.
 — childrens, — *fœmina*.
 Mezereon.
 Millet, *Milium*.
 Mint (cat) the leaves, *Nepeta*.
 — (spear) the leaves, *Mentha vulgaris*.
 — (pepper) the leaves, — *piperitis*.
 — garden, — *sativa*.
 — horse, *Menthafter*.
 Mistleto of the oak, *Viscus quercinum*.
 Moneywort, *Nummularia*.
 Motherwort, *Matricaria*.
 Mother of pearl, *Mater perlarum*.
 Mouse ear, common, *Auricula muris, Pilosella*.
 Mugwort, the leaves, *Artemisia*.
 Mulberry, *Morum*.

Mullein, the leaves, *Tap-
sus barbatus, Verbasum.*

Musk, *Moschus.*

Mustard, the seed, *Sinapi.*

— (mithridate) the seed,
*Thlaspi vaccariæ in-
cano folio.*

— (treacle) the seed,
Thlaspi arvense.

— hedge, *Erisimum.*

Myrobolans, *Myrobolani
citri, &c.*

Myrrh, *Myrrha.*

N.

Nard (celtic) *Nardus
celtica.*

Navew, the seed, *Napus.*

Navew gentle, or rape-
seed, *Bunias, Napus
salvus & sylvestris.*

Nephritic stone, *Nephrit-
cus lapis.*

Nettle (dead, white) the
flowers, *Lamium al-
bum.*

— stinging, *Urtica major
vulgaris.*

— Roman, — *Romana.*

Nightshade, *Solanum vul-
gare.*

— deadly, — *lethale.*

Nitre, or salt-petre, *Ni-
trum.*

Nut, Pistachio, *Nux pista-
chia.*

— wall, *Juglans.*

Nutmeg, the nutmeg it-
self, its distilled or es-
sential oil, and expres-
sed, usually called oil
of mace, *Nux mos-
chata.*

O.

Oak, *Quercus.*

— of Jerusalem, *Botrys.*

Oats, *Avena.*

Oil olive, *Oleum oliva-
rum.*

Oker, *Ochra.*

— red, *Rubrica fabrilis.*

Olibanum, or male
frankincense, *Oliba-
num.*

Onion, *Cepa.*

Opium (see Poppy)

Opopanax.

Orange (Seville) the
juice and the peel,
Aurantium Hispalense.

Orpine, *Crassula, Telephium*

Orris (Florentine) the
root, *Iris Florentina.*

Osmund royal, root, *Filix
florida, Osmund regalis.*

Ox-eye, *Buphtbalmum.*

Oyster-shells, *Ostreorum
testæ.*

P.

Palm oil, *Palmæ oleum.*

Panic seed, *Panicum.*

Pareira brava.

Parsley (common) the
seed, *Petroselinum vul-
gare.*

— (Macedonian) the
seed, *Petroselinum
Macedonicum.*

Parsnip, garden, *Pastinaca
hortensis.*

— wild, — *sylvestris.*

— water, — *aquatica,
Sium.*

Pea, *Pisum.*

Pae-

Peacock, dung, *Pavo*.
 Pearls, *Margaritæ*.
 Peach-tree, *Persica malus*.
 Pellitory of Spain, the
 root, *Pyrethrum*.
 — of the wall, the
 leaves, *Parietaria*,
Helxine.
 Penny royal, the leaves,
Pulegium.
 — hart, — *cervinum*.
 Pepper, black, *Piper*
nigrum.
 — white, — *album*.
 — long, — *longum*.
 — Jamaica, — *Jamai-*
cense.
 Pigeon, dung and blood,
Columba.
 Pike, jaw-bone, *Lucius*.
 Pilewort, *Chelidonium mi-*
nus.
 Pine (ground) the leaves,
Chamæpitys.
 Piony, *Pæonia*.
 — male, — *mas*.
 — female, — *fæmina*.
 Pitch (Burgundy) *Pix*
Burgundica.
 — common, — *arida*.
 — (Jews) *Bitumen Ju-*
daicum.
 Plantain, great, *Plantago*
latifolia.
 Poley mountain, the
 tops, *Polium*.
 Polypody of the oak, *Poly-*
podium quercinum.
 Pomegranate, the rind,
Granatum.
 Poplar, black, *Populus ni-*
gra.

Poppy, white, the heads,
 and its juice inspissat-
 ed, named Opium,
Papaver album.
 — red, the flowers, —
erraticum.
 — black, — *nigrum*.
 Potash (Russian) *Cine-*
ros Russici.
 Primrose, *Primula veris*.
 Prunes, damask, *Prunus*
damascena.
 — French, — *Gallica*.
 Pumice stone, *Pumex*.
 Pumpkin, *Pepo*.
 Purslain, *Portulaca*.

Q.

Quicksilver, *Argentum*
vivum.
 Quinces, the fruit, and
 seed, *Cydonia mala*.

R.

Raisins, *Uvæ passæ*.
 Rape of Cistus, the in-
 spissated juice, *Hypo-*
cistis.
 Raspberries, *Rubi Idæi*
fructus.
 Ragwort, or seggrum,
Jacobæa.
 Resin, white, *Resina alba*.
 — Tacamahaca.
 Rest-harrow, *Ononis, A-*
nonis.
 Rhapontic, root, *Rhapon-*
ticum.
 Rhodium wood, *Lignum*
Rhodium.
 Rhubarb, *Rhabarbarum*.
 Rice, *Oryza*.
 Rod, golden, *Virga aurea*.
 Rose,

Rose, damask, *Rosa Damascena*.
 — red, — *rubra*.
 Rosemary, the tops and flowers, *Rosmarinus*.
 Rue, the leaves, *Ruta*.
 — goats, *Galega*.
 Rupturewort, *Herniaria*.

S.

Saffron, *Crocus*.
 — bastard, *Carthamus, Cnicus*.
 Sagapenum.
 Sage, *Salvia*.
 — of Jerusalem, — *pulmonaria, maculosa*.
 — common, plant and flowers, — *hortensis major*.
 — of virtue, — *hortensis minor*.
 — wood, — *sylvestris*.
 Sago.

Sal Ammoniac.

Sal-gem, *Sal gemmae*.

Salt, Epfom, so called, *Sal catharticus amarus*.

— sea, *Sal marinus*.

Samphire, *Crithmum*.

Sanicle, *Panniculus, Diapensa*.

Sarcocol, *Sarcocolla*.

Sarsaparilla, the root.

Sassafras, the root and bark.

Satyrian male, *Satyrian mas*.

Savine, the leaves, *Sabina*.

Saunders, red, *Santalum*

rubrum.

— white, — *album*.

— yellow, — *citrinum*.

Savory, summer, *Satureia*.

Saxifrage, white, *Saxifraga alba*.

— meadow, — *vulgaris, Sefeli pratense*.

— See Burnet.

Scabious, *Scabiosa vulgaris*.

Scammony, *Scammonium*.

Scink, belly of, *Scinci venter*.

Scorpion, the body, *Scorpio*.

Scurvygrass (garden)

Cochlearia hortensis.

— sea, — *marina*.

Sealwort, Solomon's, *Sigillum Solomonis, Polygonatum*.

Sea-cow, bone, or stone in the head, *Manate*.

Sea moss, *Corallina*.

Sebesten.

Self-heal, *Prunella, Brunella*.

Sena, the leaves, *Sena*.

Sewet, mutton, *Sevum ovillum*.

Sheep, fat, grease of the wool, oil of the feet, dung and milk, *Ovis*.

Shepherd's purse, *Bursa pastoris*.

Silesian earth, *Terra Silesiaca*.

Silkworm, nest and silk, *Bombyx*.

Silver, *Argentum*.

Sloes, *Pruna sylvestris*.

Sloe-tree, *Prunus sylvestris*.

Smallage, *Apium, Eleoselinum*.

Snails, garden, *Limnaea vel Cochlea terrestres*.

N.

Snake-

Snake-root (Virginia)
Serpentaria Virginiae radix.

Snake, skin, *Serpens.*

Soap, soft, *Sapo mollis.*

— (Spanish) *Sapo durus ab Hispania.*

— Venice or Castile, —
albus Venet.

— black, — *niger, Melanosmegma.*

Sopewort, *Saponaria.*

Soot of wood, *Fuligo lignorum combustorum.*

Sorrel, common, herb,
 root and seed, *Acetosa vulgaris, Oxalis.*

— wood, the leaves, *Acetosella, Lujula.*

Southernwood, the
 leaves, *Abrotanum.*

Sowbread root, *Albanita, Cyclamen.*

Spanish flies, *Cantharides.*

Speedwel, male, *Veronica mas.*

Sperma Ceti, so called,
Sperma ceti dictum.

Spider, web, *Aranea.*

Spignel, *Meum Athamanticum.*

Spikenard, *Nardus Indica*

Spirit of wine (proof)

Spiritus vinosus tenuior.

— rectify'd, — *rectificatus.*

Spleenwort, ceterach, or

miltwaste, *Asplenium*

Scolopendria.

Sponge, *Spongia.*

Spurge, German, *Esula major.*

— pine, — *minor.*

— laurel, *Laureola.*

— flax, or grana cnidia,
Thymelæa.

Squills, *Scillæ.*

Stag, horns, bone of the
 heart, and marrow,
Cervus.

Stavesacre, *Staphysagria.*

Steel, *Chalybs.*

Stone, lime, *Lapis calcarius.*

— azure, — *Lazuli.*

— load, — *Magnes.*

— nephritic, — *nephriticus.*

— bonebinder, — *osteocolla*

— pumice, — *Pumex.*

— flint, — *Silex.*

— unicorn, — *Unicornia fossile, Lithomarga alba.*

Storax, *Styrax calamita.*

Storax, liquid, *Storax liquida.*

Strawberry, *Fragaria.*

Succory, *Cichoreum.*

Sugar, brown, *Saccharum rubrum.*

— double refin'd, —
 — *purissimum.*

Sumach, seed, *Sumach, Rhus obsonicrum.*

Swallow-wort, *Vincetoxicum, Asclepias.*

Sweet flag, root, *Acorus verus, Calamus aromaticus.*

T.

- Talc, *Talcum*.
 Tamarind, the fruit, *Tamarindus*.
 Tamarisk, *Tamariscus*.
 Tansey, the leaves, *Tanacetum*.
 — wild, *Argentina, Potentilla, Anserina*.
 Tar, *Pix liquida*.
 — (Barbadoes) *Petroleum Barbadiense*.
 Tartar, the substance itself, and the crystals, usually called cream of Tartar, *Tartarum*.
 Tea, *Thea*.
 Thorn, white, *Spina alba, Oxyacantha vulgaris*.
 Thyme (lemon) the leaves, *Thymus citratus*.
 — (Syrian mastich) the leaves, *Marum Syriacum*.
 — wild, *Serpyllum*.
 Tin, *Stannum*.
 Tobacco, the leaves, *Nicotiana*.
 Tobacco pipe clay, *Cimolia alba, Argilla alba*.
 Tormentil, the root, *Tormentilla*.
 Turmeric, *Curcuma*.
 Trefoil, field, *Lotus urbana*.
 Turnep, *Rapum*.
 Turpentine, common, *Terebinthina communis*.
 — (Chio) — *c Chio*.

- Strasbourg) *Terebinthina Argentoratensis*.
 — Cyprus, — *Cypria*.
 — Venice, — *Veneta*.
 Turpeth, *Turpethum, Turbith*.
 Tutty, *Tutia*.

V.

- Valerian, garden, *Valeriana hortensis major*.
 — wild, — *sylvestris*.
 Verdegris, *Aerugo*.
 Vervain, *Verbena*.
 Vetch, bitter, *Orobanchum*.
 Vine, leaves, sap, raisins, wine, spirits, grapes, vinegar, tartar, *Vitis vinifera*.
 Vinegar, *Acetum*.
 Violets, *Viola*.
 — purple, *Viola martia*.
 Vipers, *Viperæ*.
 Vipers grass, *Scorzonera*.
 Vitriol, blue, *Vitriolum caeruleum*.
 — green, — *viride*.
 — white, — *album*.
 Unicorn, See Stone.

W.

- Wall flower, *Cheiri, Leucojum luteum*.
 Walnut, *Juglans*.
 Wax, white, *Cera alba*.
 — yellow, — *flava*.
 Wheat, *Triticum*.

Wine, Canary, *Vinum Canarinum*.

—Red Port, — *rubrum*.

—Rhenish, — *Rhenanum*.

—White, — *album*.

Winter's bark, so called, *Canella alba*.

Winter cherry, fruit, *Alkakengi*, *Halicacabum*.

Woad, *Glastrum*, *Isatis*.

Woodbine, or honey suckle, *Caprifolium*, *Petriclimenum*.

Woodlice, *Millepedæ*.

Worm-seed, *Santonicum*.

Wormwood, common, the leaves, *Absinthium vulgare*.

Wormwood, sea, falsely with us called Roman wormwood (the tops) *Absinthium maritimum*.

Z.

Zedoary, the root, *Zedoaria*.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING

Those parts of the EDINBURGH PHARMACOPEIA, which are not connected with the foregoing translation of the new *London* PHARMACOPEIA.

For such Preparations, as are not found in this *Appendix*, consult the foregoing Dispensatory, on the correspondent head; and if nothing to the contrary be found in the remarks, let it be taken for granted, that the prescriptions are alike in both Dispensatories, or their difference so trivial, as not to merit the least notice.

SECTION I.

The CATALOGUE of Vegetable Simples.

A.	<i>Acetofella</i> , Lujula, Wood
A BIES, Fir-tree,	forrel.
wood, tops and	<i>Acorus verus</i> , Calamus
round	<i>aromaticus</i> , Sweet flag,
<i>Acetosa vulgaris</i> , Oxalis,	root.
Common forrel, herb,	<i>Adiantum verum</i> , Capil-
root and seed.	a lus

- lus veneris*, True maiden hair.
Agallochum, *Lignum aloes*, Aloes wood.
Ageratum, *Eupatorium magnum*, Maudlin.
Agnus castus, *Vitex*, The chaste-tree seed.
Agrimonia, *Eupatorium Græcorum* & *Avicennæ*, Agrimony.
Alchimilla, Lady's mantle.
Alkakengi, *Halicacabum*, Winter cherry fruit.
Alliaria, Jack by the hedge, or sauce all alone, leaves.
Alnus nigra, *Frangula*, Black alder-tree bark.
Aloe caballina, *hepatica*, & *juccotrina*, Aloes.
Alfine.
Anacardia, *Anacardium* or malacca bean-tree fruit.
Anchusa, Common alkanet root.
Anime, Gum anime.
Anthora, *Antithora*.
Aparine, Cleavers, or goose grass.
Apium, *Eleoselinum*, Smallage root and seed.
Aquilegia, Columbine leaves and seed.
Areca, Indian nut, inspissated juice called catechu, or terra japonica.
Argentina, *Potentilla*, *Anserina*, Wild tansie.
Aristolochia rotunda, Round birthwort root.
Athanita, *Cyclamen*, Sowbread root.
Aspalathus, *Rhodium*, or rose wood.
Asparagus, Asparagus root
Avena, Oats.
Auricula judæ, *Fungus sambuci*, Jews ear.
Auricula muris, *Pilosella*, Common mouse ear.

B.

Balsamita mas, *Costus hortorum*, Costmary.
Bardana major, *Lappa major*, Burdock root and seed.
Bellis major, Ox-eye daisie.
Bellis minor, *Consolidamini-mima*, Common daisie.
Berberis, *Oxyacantha Galeni*, Barberry bush, bark fruit and seed.
Beta, Beet.
Betonica vulgaris, Wood betony.
Betula, Birch, bark and sap.
Benus hericus, *Lapathum in-tuosum*, English mercury leaves.

- Borago*, Borage flowers.
Botrys, Oak of Jerusalem.
Brassica sativa, White cabbage, or colewort leaves.
Brassica marina, Soldanel-
la, Sea colewort leaves.
Bryonia alba, White bry-
 ony.
Buglossum sativum, Bu-
 gloss.
Bugula, *Consolida media*,
 Bugle.
Bunias, *Napus sativus* &
sylvestris, Navew gentle,
 or rape seed.
Bupththalmum, Ox-eye.
Bursa pastoris, Shepherd's
 purse.
- C.
- Cacao*, Cacao-tree fruit.
Calaminta montana, Cala-
 mint.
Calendula, Marygold
 flowers.
Cannabis, Hempseed.
Capparis, Capers, bark of
 the root and flower buds.
Caprifolium, *Periclime-*
num, Wood-bine or ho-
 ney suckle, leaves and
 flowers.
Capsicum, Guinea pepper.
Caranna, Carranna rosin.
Cardiaca, Motherwort.
Carlina, *Chamæleon albus*,
 Carline thistle root.
Carthamus, *Cnicus*, Bas-
 tard saffron seed.
Caryophyllata, Avens root.
Cassia lignea, Cassia wood
 bark.
Cauda equina, *Equisetum*,
 Horse-tail root.
Gentinodium, *Polygonum*,
 Common knot grass.
Cepa, Onion root.
Cerasus nigra, Black cher-
 ry tree, fruit and gum.
Ceterach, *Asplenium*, *Scolo-*
pendria, Spleenwort, or
 miltwaste.
Chærefolium, Chervil.
Cheiri, *Leucoium luteum*,
 Wall flower, flowers.
Chelidonium majus, Ce-
 landine, plant and root.
Chelidonium minus, Pile-
 wort plant and root.
Chermes, *Kermes*, Kermes
 berries.
China, China root.
Cicer rubrum, Red chick-
 feed.
Cichoreum, Succory root,
 leaves, flowers and seed.
Cicuta, Hemlock.
Citrea malus, Citron tree,
 fruit, bark and seed.
Citrullus, Water melon
 feed.
Cochlearia marina, Sea
 scurvy grass.
Coffee, Coffee.
Consolida major, *Symphy-*
tum majus, Comfrey root,
 leaves

leaves and flowers.

Copal, Copal rosin.

Corallina, Sea moss, or coralline.

Corallium album, White coral.

Cornus, Cornel tree fruit.

Catula foetida, Mayweed.

Crassula, *Telephium*, Orpine.

Crithmum, Samphire.

Cucumis hortensis, Cucumbers.

Cucurbita, Gourd seed.

Cuminum, Cummin seed.

Cupressus, Cyprus tree fruit.

Cynoglossum, Houndstongue root.

Cyperus longus, Long cyperus root.

D.

Dactylifera palma, Date tree fruit.

Daucus sylvestris, Wild carrot, or bird's nest.

Dens leonis, *Taraxacum*, Dandelion plant and root.

Digitalis, Fox glove leaves.

Doronicum romanum, Leopard's bane root.

Dracontium, *Dracuncula*, Dragons.

Dulcamara, *Solanum lignosum*, Bitter sweet, or woody nightshade, plant

and root.

E.

Ebulus, Dwarf elder plant, root and bark

Endivia, Endive plant, root and seed.

Erigerum, *Senecio*, Groundsel.

Eruca, Rocket seed.

Erisimum, Hedge-mustard.

Esula major, German spurge root.

Esula minor, Pine spurge root.

Eupatorium Cannabinum, vulgo *Avicennæ*, Hemp agrimony.

Euphorbium, Euphorbium tree gum

Euphrasia, Eyebright.

F.

Faba, Beans, flower and seed.

Ficus, Fig tree fruit.

Filipendula, Dropwort.

Filix florida, *Osmunda regalis*, Osmunda-royal root.

Filix mas, Common male fern root.

Filix femina, Female fern, or common brakes root.

Feniculum vulgare, Fennel.

Fragaria, Strawberry fruit and root.

Fraxinella, *Dictamnium album*,

album, Bastard dittany root.

Fraxinus, Ash tree bark, and seed.

Fumaria, Fumatory.

G.

Galanga minor, Common galangal root.

Galega, Goats rue root.

Gallium, Lady's bedstraw.

Genista, Broom plant, flowers and seed.

Geranium batrachoides, Crow's foot, crane's bill.

Geranium robertianum, Herb robert.

Glastrum, *Isatis*, Woad.

Gramen caninum, Dogs grass root.

Grana paradisi, Grains of paradise.

Granata malus sylvestris, Balauftine tree flowers, called balauftines.

Gratiola, Hedge-hyffop.

H.

Hedera arborea, Ivy tree, leaves, berries, and gum.

Helxine, *Parietaria*, Pelitory of the wall.

Hepatica nobilis, Noble liverwort.

Hepatica terrestris, *Lichen*, Liverwort.

Herba paris, Herb paris, plant and fruit.

Hermodaetylus, *Hermodaetyl* root.

Herniaria, Rupturewort.

Hippoglossum, Horsetongue.

Hippofelinum Smyrniacum, Alexander's plant, root and seed.

Horminum sativum, *Sclarea*, Garden-clary, plant and seed.

Hydrolapathum, Waterdockroot.

Hyoscyamus albus, White henbane seed.

Hyoscyamus niger, Henbane leaves.

I.

Jacobæa, Ragwort, or seggrum.

Jasminum, Jasmin flowers.

Iberis, *Sciatica* crefs, plant and seed.

Imperatoria, Masterwort root.

Iris nostras purpurea, Flower-de-lys root.

Juglans, Walnut tree, rind of the nut.

Jujubæ, Jujube tree fruit.

K.

Kali, Glaswort.

L.

Lacca, Stick lac, or seed lac.

Laetuca, Lettice, plant and seed.

Lamium album, White arch-angel.

<i>Lavendula vulgaris</i> ,	<i>Lupinus</i> , Lupin seed.
Greater lavender plant and flowers.	<i>Lupulus</i> , Hop leaves, and flowers.
<i>Laureola</i> , Spurge laurel, leaves and berries.	M.
<i>Lens vulgaris</i> , Lentils.	<i>Malus hortensis</i> , Apple tree fruit.
<i>Lentiscus</i> , Mastick tree, wood and gum.	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> , Crab tree fruit.
<i>Lepidium</i> , Dittander.	<i>Mandragora</i> , Mandrake leaves.
<i>Levisticum</i> , Lovage root, and seed.	<i>Mecchoacanna</i> , Mechoacan root.
<i>Lilium album</i> , White lily root, and flowers.	<i>Melilotus</i> , melilot, Melilot, plant and flowers.
<i>Lilium convallium</i> , Lily of the valley, root and flowers	<i>Melc</i> , Melon seed.
<i>Linaria</i> , Toad flax.	<i>Mentha sativa</i> , Garden mint.
<i>Lingua cervina</i> , Scolopen- drium, Hartstongue.	<i>Menthafter</i> Horse mint.
<i>Linum vulgare</i> , Flax seed.	<i>Mercurialis mas</i> , French mercury.
<i>Linum catharticum</i> , Purg- ing flax, or mill moun- tain.	<i>Mercurialis femina</i> *, Childrens mercury.
<i>Liquidambra</i> , Liquid am- ber.	<i>Mespilus</i> , Medlar tree fruit.
<i>Lithospermum</i> , <i>Milium so-</i> <i>lis</i> , Gromwell seed.	<i>Mezereon</i> , Mezereon root, bark and berries.
<i>Lotus urbana</i> , Field tre- foil, plant and seed.	<i>Milium</i> , Millet seed.
	<i>Millefolium</i> , Yarrow.
	<i>Morsus diaboli</i> , <i>Succisa</i> , Devils

* There seems to have been a mistake in regard to the name of the species intended here, for none of the more eminent Botanists mention any *Mercurialis femina*, except *Buxbaums*, who calls the *Mercurialis mas*, the *Mercurialis spicata sive femina Dioscoridis & Plinii*; but, as there are only two other species called *Mercurialis*, one of which, the *Cynocrambe sive mercurialis repens*, is accounted poisonous, I have translated it *Childrens mercury*.

Devils bite.

Myrobolani citrini, &c.

Myrobolans fruit.

Myrrhis, Sweet cecily,
plant and seed.

Myrtus, Myrtle tree.

N.

Nasturtium hortense, Gar-
den cresses, herb and
seed.

Nigella, Gith, Fennel
flower seed

Nummularia, Moneywort
seed.

Nux pistachia, Pistachio
nut.

Nymphæa alba, White
water lily.

O.

Ocimum, Basil.

Olea, Olive fruit, oil of
the ripe and unripe fruit,
and the fæces of the oil.

Ononis, *Anonis*, Rest-
harrow.

Ophioglossum, Adders
tongue.

Orobis, *Ervum*, Bitter
vetch seed.

Oryza Rice seed.

Oxylapathum, Sharp point-
ed dock root.

P.

Pæonia mas, Male peiony,
root, flowers, and seed.

Palmæ oleum, Palm oil.

Panax Heracleum, Her-
cules his allheal, con-

creted sap, called opo-
panax.

Panicum, Panick seed.

Papaver nigrum, Black
poppy head, seed and
leaves.

Pareira brava, Pareira
brava root.

Pastinaca hortensis, Pars-
nep seed.

Pastinaca sylvestris, Wild
parsnep seed.

Pastinaca aquatica. fsum,
Upright water parsnep
seed.

Pepo, Pumpkin seed.

Persica malus, Peach tree,
flowers and seed.

Persicaria mitis, Spotted
arismart.

Persicaria urens, Arismart,
or water pepper.

Petasitis, Butterbur root.

Petroselinum vulgare,
Parsley, root, herb and
seed.

Peucedanum, Hog's fen-
nel.

Pimpinella, *Sanguisorba*,
Burnet.

Pimpinella saxifraga,
Burnet saxifrage, herb,
root and seed.

Pisum, Pease seed.

Plantago latifolia, Great
plantain, leaves and seed.

Pæonia mas & *femina*,
Male and female peiony.

Poly-

Polypodium quercinum,
Polypody of the oak-
root.

Polytrichum, *Trichomanes*,
English black maiden
hair.

Populus nigra, Black pop-
lar buds.

Porrum, Leek root.

Portulaca, Purslain, herb
and feed.

Primula veris, Primrose.

Prunella, *Brunella*, Self-
heal.

Prunus damascena, Da-
mask prune tree fruit.

Prunus sylvestris, Sloe
tree, inspissated juice of
the fruit, or german a-
cacia.

Psyllium, Fleabane feed.

Pulegium cervinum, Hart
penny royal.

Pulmonaria maculosa Sage
of Jerusalem.

Q.

Quercus, Oak, bark, buds,
acorns, and acorn-cups.

R.

Rapum, Turnep, root,
and feed.

Resina alba, White rosin.

Rhamnus catharticus, *Spina
cervina*, Buckthorn
berries.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic
root.

Rhodium, *Aspalathus odore*

rosæ, *Rhodium*, or rose
wood.

Ribesia, Currant tree fruit.

Rubus vulgaris, Bramble
leaves and fruit.

Ruscus, *Bruscus*, Butchers
broom root.

S.

Sago, Sago.

Salvia hortensis major,
Common sage, plant and
flowers.

Salvia hortensis minor,
Sage of vertue.

Salvia sylvestris, Wood
sage.

Sambucus vulgaris, Elder,
leaves, flowers, berries,
and bark.

Sanicula, *Diapensa*, Sani-
cle.

Santalum album, White
sanders wood.

Santalum citrinum, Yel-
low sanders wood.

Santonium, Wormseed
feed.

Sapo albus venet. Venice,
or castile sope.

Sapo niger, *Melanosmeg-
ma*, Black sope.

Saponaria, Sopewort.

Sassaphras, *Sassafras* wood,
and bark.

Satureia, Summer savory.

Satyrion mas, Male saty-
rion.

Saxifraga alba, White
saxi-

- saxifrage herb, and feed.
Saxifraga vulgaris, *Seseli*
pratense, Meadow saxi-
 fringe, herb and feed.
Scabiosa vulgaris, Sca-
 bious.
Schœnanthus, *Juncus odo-*
ratus, Squinanth, or ca-
 mel's hay, plant and
 flowers.
Scorzonera, Vipers grafs
 root.
Scrophularia vulgaris,
 Figwort leaves.
Scrophularia aquatica ma-
ior, *Betonica aquatica*,
 Water betony leaves.
Sebesten, Sebesten fruit.
Sedum majus, *Sempervi-*
vum majus, House leek.
Serpyllum, Wild thyme.
Sesamum, Oily purging
 grain feed.
Seseli massiliense, Italian
 hartwort feed.
Sigillum solomonis, *Poly-*
gonatum, Solomon's seal
 wort.
Solanum lethale, Deadly
 nightshade.
Solanum vulgare, Night-
 shade, plant and berries.
Spina alba, *Oxycantha vul-*
garis, White thorn, flow-
 ers and berries.
Staphysagria, Staves acre.
Storax liquida, Liquid
 storax.
Suber, Cork tree root.
Sumach, *Rhus obsoniorum*,
 Sumach feed.
 T.
Tacamahaca, Tacamaha-
 ca rosin.
Tamariscus, Tamarisk,
 bark and leaves.
Tapsus barbatus, *Verbas-*
cum, Mullein leaves.
Terebinthina cypria, Cy-
 prus turpentine.
Terebinthina veneta, Ve-
 nice turpentine.
Thapsia *, The lesser herb
 frankincense of Theo-
 phrastus.
Thea, Tea leaves.
Thymelæa, Spurge flax
 berries, or the grana-
 cnidia of the shops.
Turpethum, *Turbith*, Tur-
 peth root.
Tussilago, *Farfara*, Colts-
 foot. V.

* *Thapsia* is the officinal name of two very different species of plants; the one called in English, *The lesser herb frankincense of Theophrastus*; the other, *Deadly carrots*; and no synonymous name being added, it does not appear which is intended: but as the first is at worst inoffensive, I have chosen to prefer it to the other, which is of a violent, and perhaps, malignant nature.

V.

Valeriana hortensis major,
Garden valerian root.

Verbena, Vervain plant
and root.

Veronica mas, Male speed-
wel.

Veronica femina, Female
fluellin.

Vincetoxicum, *Asclepias*,
Swallowwort root.

Viola martia, Purple vio-
lets, leaves, flowers and
seeds.

Virga aurea, Golden rod.

Viscus quercinus, Mistletoe
of the oak, wood.

Vitis vinifera, Vine
leaves, sap, raisins, cur-
rants, wine, vinous spi-
rit, unripe grapes, vine-
gar, and tartar.

U.

Ulmaria, Meadow sweet.

Ulmus, Elm tree bark.

Urtica major vulgaris,
Common stinging net-
tle, plant and seed.

Urtica romana, Roman
nettle, plant and seed.

W.

Winteranus cortex, win-
ter's bark.

A N I M A L S.

A L C E, &c. Elks
hoofs.

Anas, Ducks fat.

Arguilla, Eels liver.

Anser, Goose fat, and
dung.

Aper, Boars lard and
teeth.

Apes, Bees, their bodies,
honey, white and yellow
wax, and their glue cal-
led beebread.

Araneæ, Spiders webs.

Astacus fluviatilis, Crasfish,
the small stones taken
from their stomachs, cal-
led crabs eyes.

Bezoar occidentalis, West-
india bezoar stone.

Bombyx Silk worms nest,
and silk.

Bufo, Toads body.

Cancer, Crabs claws, and
shell.

Canis, Dogs excrement,
called album græcum.

Cervus, Staggs horns,
bone of the heart, and
marrow.

Columba, Pigeons dung,
and blood.

Elephas, Elephants teeth,
or ivory.

Formicæ, Ants bodies,
and eggs.

Gallina, Hens fat, skin
of the gizzard, white,
yolk, and shell of the
egg.

Hircus

Hircus, capra, He and she goat, the blood, fat, and milk.

Homo, Man and woman, the blood, urine, fat, milk, skull, and mummy.

Husol, Isinglass fish, the glue called Isinglass.

Lepus, Hares fur, gall, astragalus bone, and the curdled milk found in the stomach of the young.

Limaces terrestres, Cochleæ terrestres, Garden snails.

Lucius, Pike, jaw-bone.

Manate, Sea cows bone, or stone in the head.

Mater perlarum, Mother of pearl.

Ovis, Sheeps fat, grease of the wool, oil of the feet, dung and milk.

Pavo, Peacocks dung.

Porcus sus, Hog's lard, astragalus bone, and dung.

Ranae, Frogs spawn.

Scorpio, Scorpions body.

Sepia, Cuttle fish bone.

Serpens, Snakes skin.

Taurus, Vacca, Bos, Bull, heifer, and ox, the fat, marrow, gall, milk, butter, oil of the heels.

Zibethum, Civet.

M I N E R A L S.

Æ T I T E S, Eagle stone.

Alumen plumosum, Scissile, Plumose, or feathered alum.

Alumen romanum, Roch alum.

Ambragrisea, Amber-grease.

Arsenicum album, facti-

tium, White arsenic.

*Arsenicum flavum, Auripigmentum**, Yellow arsenic, or orpiment.

Arsenicum rubrum, Red orpiment.

Asphaltus, Bitumen judaicum, Jews pitch.

Bismuthum, Marcasita, Bismuth, or tin glass.

Bolus

* The *Arsenicum flavum* & *Auripigmentum* of the moderns, are substances of very different natures, and efficacy; but as they are rarely used in medicine, it is not necessary to say more of them, than that *Yellow arsenic* no ways differs from *White*, in the malignancy of its effects.

<i>Bolus bohémica, communis,</i>	stone.
Bohemian or common bole.	<i>Lapis lazuli,</i> Azure stone.
<i>Calcareus,</i> Lime stone.	<i>Magnes,</i> Loadstone.
which calcined becomes quick lime.	<i>Nephriticus lapis,</i> Ne- phritic stone.
<i>Chalcitis.</i> Chalcitis, a spe- cies of native colcothar.	<i>Ochra,</i> Oker.
<i>Cimolia alba, Argilla al- ba,</i> Tobacco-pipe clay.	<i>Osteocolla,</i> Bonebinder stone.
<i>Cimolia purpurefcens,</i>	<i>Petroleum,</i> Bitumen.
Fullers earth.	<i>Pumex,</i> Pumice stone.
<i>Cinnabaris nativa,</i> Native cinnabar.	<i>Rubrica fabrilis,</i> Red Oker.
<i>Crystallus,</i> Crystal.	<i>Silefiaca,</i> Silesian earth.
<i>Hybernicus lapis, Tegula vel arderia hybernica,</i>	<i>Silex,</i> Flintstone.
Irish slate.	<i>Talcum,</i> Talc.
<i>Lapis judaicus,</i> Jews	<i>Unicornu fossile, Litho- marga alba,</i> Unicorn stone.

T E R M S comprehending several
VEGETABLE SIMPLÉS.

The five opening roots.

S Mallowage.

Asparagus.

Fennel.

Parsley.

Butchers broom.

The five emollient herbs.

Marsh mallows.

Mallows,

Mercury.

Pellitory of the wall*.

Violets.

The four cordial flowers.

Borage flowers.

Bugloss flowers.

Roses.

Violets.

The four greater hot seeds.

Aniseed.

Caraway seed.

Cummin seed.

Fennel seed.

The four lesser hot seeds.

Bishops weed seed.

Stone parsley seed.

Smal-

* Instead of *Pellitory of the wall*, others have placed
Beets in this class.

Smallage feed.

Melon feed.

Wild carrot feed.

The four lesser cold seeds.

The four greater cold seeds.

Succory feed.

Water melon feed.

Endive feed.

Cucumber feed.

Lettice feed.

Gourd feed.

Purflain feed.

*RULES to be observed in gathering and chusing
the Simples.*

LET the Annual roots be taken up before they shoot flowers, or stems; the biennial, for the most part, in the autumn of the same year the seeds were sown: the perennial, when the leaves fall, and therefore generally in the autumn. Being cleansed by washing, and freed from the withered and decayed fibres, hang them in a shady place pervious to the air, till they are moderately dry. Cut the thicker into pieces, either lengthway, or transversely, and take out the pith.

II. Let the Herbs be cut in their greatest vigour, when the leaves are perfect, and the flowers not yet blown. In some, it is proper only to crop the tops. Let them be dried, as the roots.

III. Let the Flowers be plucked, when they are moderately blown, on a clear day, before noon. For conserves, the roses must be taken in the bud.

IV. Let Seeds be gathered ripe, beginning to dry, and before they are ready to fall; and fruit in the same state, when not prescribed green.

V. Woods are generally best cut, and the bark peeled off, in the winter.

VI. Let Animals and Minerals be taken in their highest state of perfection, when not ordered immature.

SECTION II.

Previous preparation of some Simples.

Ammoniacum gummi præparatum,

Prepared gum ammoniacum.

DISSOLVE gum ammoniacum in vinegar, strain the solution, and afterwards evaporate the vinegar.

Apes præparatæ, Prepared bees.

Put the bees into a convenient vessel, and dry them by a very slow heat.

Bufo præparatus, Prepared toads.

Put the toads alive * into an earthen pot, and dry them in an oven moderately heated, till they become fit to be powdered.

Galbanum præparatum, Prepared galbanum.

Galbanum is prepared in the same manner as gum ammoniacum.

Lapis lazuli præparatus, Prepared azure-stone.

The azure-stone being levigated on a marble, wash it with spring water; then dry the powder.

Martis limatura præparata, Prepared filings of iron.

Set filings of iron, cleansed by the assistance of a magnet, to rust in a moist place; let the rust produced be very finely powdered. They are prepared also with vinegar.

Opopanax præparatus, Prepared opopanax.

Opopanax is prepared, as gum ammoniacum; and likewise *Sagapenum*.

Sanguis hirci præparatus, Prepared goats-blood.

Take a quantity of blood, from a middle-aged goat, in the beginning of the summer, by opening

* To avoid so cruel an operation, it would be well to suffocate them first, by holding them over the fumes of burning brimstone.

a proper artery; the blood being received into a clean vessel, dry it in the heat of the sun, or in an oven slightly heated.

Whenever these Simples occur in this Dispensatory, they are supposed to be prepared, as here directed; except when expressly prescribed without preparation.

SECTION III.

DISTILLED WATERS.

Aquæ stillatitiæ simplices, Distilled simple waters.

A *Bsintbij vulg.*
Angelicæ.

Artemisiæ.

Cerasor. nigr. fructus
contusis nucleis.

Cardui benedict.

Chamæmeli, flores.

Fœniculi.

Hyssopi.

Melissæ.

Menthæ.

Papaver. rhœad. flor.

Petroselini.

Pulegij vulg.

Rosarum flor.

Rutæ.

Sabinæ.

Sambuci flor.

O *F Wormwood.*
Angelica.

Mugwort.

Black cherries, with
their stones broken.

Carduus benedictus.

Camomile flowers.

Fennel.

Hyssop.

Baulm.

Mint.

Wild poppy-flowers.

Parsley.

Pennyroyal.

Roses.

Rue.

Savine.

Elder flowers.

To these may be added, though it is rather obtained by resolution, than distillation,

Aqua spermatis ranarum, Frog-spawn water.

Take of frog-spawn any quantity, suspend it in a bag, that the water may run from it into a vessel placed under it: to each pound of this water, add one drachm of roch alum.

The other simple waters are treated of, among the chemical preparations.

General RULES to be observed in distilling Simple waters.

I. **T**HE plants, and their parts, ought to be fresh.

II. Being slightly bruised, pour on them thrice their quantity of spring water; the dry ones require a greater proportion, the more juicy less. For every pint of water distil off, in an alembic with a refrigeratory, their junctures being luted, half a pint. Little water is necessary to black cherries.

III. Let the plants which abound with an aromatic and odorous oil, be immediately distilled; but let those in which the oil is more fixed, or whose virtue consists, in part, in a salt of a volatile nature, as wormwood, carduus benedictus, mugwort, and camomile, first undergo an imperfect fermentation, yeast being added; the distillation should therefore be made when the fermentation is begun, but before it is at the height.

IV. If any drops of oil arise on the surface of the distilled waters, let them be carefully taken off.

COMPOUND WATERS.

Aqua absinthij composita,
Compound wormwood water.

TAKE of calamus aromaticus root, fresh yellow part of orange peel, cinnamon, each four ounces; tops of roman wormwood, half a pound; mint,

mint, two ounces; lesser cardamoms, mace, each one ounce; brandy, two gallons: Pour the brandy on the other ingredients, first bruised or cut as their texture requires, infuse them four days; and then distil off two gallons.

Aqua bryoniae composita, Compound bryony water.

Take of bryony roots, one pound; wild valerian root, four ounces; pennyroyal, rue, each half a pound; favine tops, one ounce; leaves of mugwort, flowers of feverfew, each an ounce; fresh yellow part of orange peels, lovage seed, each two ounces; brandy, two gallons and a half: Infuse them four days, and then distil off two gallons and a half.

Aqua epidemia, Plague water.

Take of roots of masterwort, butter bur, each four ounces; snake root, zedoary, each one ounce and a half; leaves of scordium, six ounces; seed of angelica, bay berries, each three ounces; brandy, two gallons and a half: After infusing them four days, distil off two gallons and a half.

Aqua mirabilis.

Take of cinnamon, two ounces; yellow part of citron, or lemon peel, one ounce; lesser cardamoms, mace, each half an ounce; cubebs, two drachms; baulm leaves, six ounces; brandy, one gallon: The other ingredients being bruised, infuse them in the brandy; and then distil off one gallon.

Aqua petroselini composita, Compound parsley water.

Take of roots of parsley, four ounces; horse radish, three ounces; juniper berries, six ounces; St John's wort tops, spotted arsmart leaves, elder flowers, each two ounces; seeds of wild carrot, sweet fennel, parsley, each an ounce and a half; brandy, two gallons: The simples being bruised and cut, infuse them in the brandy four days; then distil off two gallons.

Aqua pæoniæ composita, Compound peiony water.

Take of roots of peiony, two ounces; greater wild valerian, one ounce and a half; white dittany, one ounce; peiony seed, six drachms; fresh flowers of lily of the valley, four ounces; lavender, rosemary, each two ounces; tops of betony, marjoram, rue, sage, each one ounce; brandy, one gallon and a half: After infusion for four days, distil off one gallon and a half.

Aqua theriacalis, Treacle water.

Take of roots of butter bur, one pound; angelica, masterwort, each half a pound; zedoary root, four ounces; leaves of rue, scordium, each six ounces; venice treacle, one pound; brandy, three gallons; distilled vinegar, half a gallon: Infuse the other ingredients in the brandy four days, then distil off three gallons of water, to which add the vinegar.

General RULES to be observed in distilling compound waters.

I. **T**HE herbs, or parts of herbs, should be moderately dried near the time they are used; except those which are expressly prescribed green.

II. After the requisite infusion, a quantity of water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma, or even more, should be added.

III. It is not necessary that the time of distillation should be determined by the drawing off a quantity equal to the spirit employed, but it may be advantageously continued, as long as the water distilled appears white.

IV. The fluid which first comes over, is by some kept separate, under the name of *spirit*; and the other part artificially freed from its whiteness; but it is better to mix them altogether, without any depuration, that the waters may contain all the virtues of the plants; their clearness and beauty being lesser considerations.

SECTION IV.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Spiritus cochleariæ, Spirit of scurvy grafs.

TAKE of fresh scurvy grafs bruised, ten pounds; rectified spirit of wine, five pints: Infuse for twelve hours, and then distil off, in balneo, five pints.

Spiritus matricalis. Antihysteric spirit.

Take of yellow amber, two ounces; myrrh, half an ounce; Russia castor, one ounce; English saffron, half an ounce; rectified spirit of wine, four pounds; oil of tartar per deliquium, *q. s.* To the amber, myrrh, and castor powdered, add the oil of tartar to make a soft paste; to which, being dried with a gentle heat, add the saffron and spirit of wine, then infuse them four days; and afterwards, in a glass retort, distil off three pints of spirit.

SECTION V.

Waters by infusion, and vinegars:

Aqua antiarthritica, Water against the gout.

TAKE of quick lime, six ounces; white or yellow arsenic, two ounces; hot spring water, eight pounds: Place them over a slow fire for twenty four hours; and after the mixture has settled, pour off the clear fluid.

Aqua ophthalmica, Eye water.

Take of bole armoniac unprepared, two ounces; tutty unprepared, one ounce; white vitriol, half an ounce; hot spring water, four pints: The others being pounded, pour on them the water, and boil them a little, often stirring them; then, after the mixture has settled, pour off the water.

Aqua

Aqua ophthalmica camphorata,

Camphorated eye water.

This is made as above, only by adding to the powders, two drachms of ground camphire.

Aqua phagedænica, Phagedenic water.

Take of lime water, one pound; corrosive mercury sublimate, half a dram: Dissolve the sublimate in the water.

VINEGARS.

Acetum rosaceum, Vinegar of roses.

Take of red roses, the white part of the leaves being taken off, one pound; the best vinegar, one gallon: Place them in the heat of the sun, for forty days; then strain off the fluid: but the same may be more speedily effected, by boiling them in balneo for four hours.

Acetum theriacale, Treacle vinegar.

Take of venice, or edinburgh treacle, one pound; the best vinegar, four pints: Digest them in a gentle heat, three days; then strain off the vinegar.

Acetum lithargyrites, Litharge vinegar.

Take of litharge of gold, four ounces; the best vinegar, one pint: Digest them in a sand heat four days, often shaking the vessel; then strain off the vinegar.

SECTION VI.

Tinctures, Elixirs, and medicated Wines.

Tinctura balsamica, Balsamic tincture.

TAKE of balsam of capivi, one ounce; balsam of peru, three drachms; tolu, two drachms; benjamin, half a drachm; english saffron, one scruple; rectified spirit of wine, one pint: Digest them four days in balneo; and then strain off the tincture.

Tinctura

Tinctura cephalica, Cephalic tincture.

Take of roots of peiony, two ounces ; casumunar, white dittany, each six drachms ; greater wild valerian, misletoe of the oak, each one ounce ; peacocks dung, rosemary flowers, each half an ounce ; french white wine, six pints : Digest four days, and strain off the tincture.

Tinctura cephalica purgans,

Purging cephalic tincture.

This is made by adding to the above tincture, leaves of fenna, two ounces ; black hellebore root, one ounce ; french white wine, two pints.

Tinctura jalappæ composita.

Compound tincture of jalap.

Take of root of jalap, six drachms ; black hellebore, three drachms ; juniper berries, shavings of guaiacum, each half an ounce ; brandy, one pint and a half : Infuse them for three days, and strain off the tincture.

Tinctura laccæ, Tincture of lac.

Take of seed, or stick lac, one ounce ; myrrh half an ounce : Being pounded, put to them a sufficient quantity of oil of tartar per deliquium, to make them into a soft paste ; to which, being first dried by a gentle fire, add one pint of spirit of scurvy grass : Digest in balneo four days, and filter the tincture.

Tinctura martis ludovici,

Tincture of steel of Ludovicus.

Take of green vitriol, white tartar, each two ounces ; spring water, one pint and a half ; rectified spirit of wine, one pint and a half : Boil the salts in the water to the consistence of honey ; then take out the mass, and having put it together with the spirit of wine into a matraass, digest them two days in balneo, and then filter the tincture.

Tinctura

Tinctura martis mynsichti,
Mynsicht's tincture of steel.

Take of filings of iron, sal ammoniac powdered, each two ounces; french white wine, two pints: Mix the filings and sal ammoniac, and put them by degrees into a red hot crucible, and continue them there till they begin to emit fumes; then increase the fire till the mass be made red hot; when it is cold; being powdered, put it with the wine into a matrafs, and digest them with a very slow heat; and afterwards filter the tincture.

Tinctura myrrhæ & aloes,
Tincture of myrrh and aloes.

Take of powdered myrrh, two ounces; hepatic aloes*, one ounce; rectified spirit of wine, two pints: Digest the myrrh and spirit of wine for eight days in balneo, then add the aloes, and continue the digestion for two days more, and afterwards strain the tincture.

Tinctura opij, seu laudanum liquidum,
Tincture of opium, or liquid laudanum.

Take of unprepared opium, two ounces; english saffron, one ounce; mountain wine, and brandy, each ten ounces: Make a tincture with a gentle heat in balneo, and strain it off.

Elixir pectorale, Pectoral elixir.

Take of balsam of tolu, two ounces; benjamin, one ounce and a half; english saffron, half an ounce; rectified spirit of wine, two pints: Digest in balneo for four days, then strain off the elixir.

Elixir proprietatis cum acido,
Acidulated elixir proprietatis.

Take of myrrh, one ounce and a half; succotrine aloes powdered, one ounce; english saffron, half

* It is not easy to guess why the hepatic aloes, a species much inferior to the succotrine, are here expressly ordered.

half an ounce; dulcified spirit of vitriol, six ounces; rectified spirit of wine, one pint and a half: Digest them in a sand heat four days; then pour off the clear elixir.

Tinctura rhabarbari, Tincture of rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb sliced and bruised, one ounce; vitriolate tartar, half a drachm; cochineal, one scruple; cinnamon water without vinous spirit, one pint: Digest for a night in a warm place; then strain off the tincture.

Tinctura rhei amara,

Tincture of rhubarb with bitters.

Take of rhubarb, one ounce; gentian, one drachm and a half; snake root, one dram; cochineal, one scruple; brandy, one pint: Digest for two days, and strain the tincture.

It may be made also with strong white wine.

Tinctura rhei dulcis, Sweet tincture of rhubarb.

Take of the best rhubarb, scrapings of liquorice, each two ounces; raisins stoned, one ounce; winters bark, lesser cardamoms, each two drachms; white sugar-candy powdered, three ounces; brandy, two pints: Digest the others for two days; then add the sugar-candy, and continue the digestion till it be dissolved.

Elixir sacrum.

Take of succotorine aloes pounded, the best rhubarb sliced, bay tree berries bruised, each one ounce; brandy, two pints: Digest for two days, then strain the elixir.

Tinctura salutifera, Tincture of health.

Take of roots of angelica, calamus aromaticus, galangal, gentian, zedoary, bay tree berries, lesser cardamoms, cinnamon, long pepper, each one drachm; brandy, two pints: Infuse for three days, and then strain off the tincture.

Take

Tinctura serpentaria composita,
Compound tincture of snake root.

Take of snake root, two ounces; venice treacle, one ounce; cochineal, one drachm; strong white wine, two pints: Digest them in a gentle heat four days, then strain off the tincture.

Tinctura succini, Tincture of amber.

Take of yellow amber powdered, two ounces; rectified spirit of wine, twenty ounces: Make the amber into a paste with the requisite quantity of oil of tartar per deliquium; and when made dry by a gentle fire, add to it the spirit of wine, and digest in balneo for 8 days; then filter the tincture.

Vinum millepedarum, Wine with millepedes.

Take of millepedes alive, two ounces; rhenish wine, one pound: The woodlice being bruised, and the wine put to them, infuse them for a night, and then strain off the wine, using pressure.

General RULES to be observed in extracting tinctures.

I. THE vegetable simples should be moderately dried near the time they are used, unless when ordered green: they must be also cut and bruised before the addition of the menstruum.

II. When a digestion is to be performed in balneo, the success intirely depends on the apt accommodation of the heat, which should be kept during the whole time in a low degree; except where the harder texture of the bodies makes a gentle ebullition of the balneum necessary at the end.

III. Very large circulating vessels should be used, and be made hot before the junctures are luted.

IV. During the time of digestion the vessels should be frequently shaken.

V. The tinctures should be suffered to settle before they are filtered or strained.

SECTION VII.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoctum album compositum,
Compound white decoction.

TAKE of calcined hartshorn, fix drachms; crabs eyes, three drachms; roots of comfrey, tormentil, each two drachms; spring water, three pints; cinnamon water without vinous spirit, one ounce; diacodion, half an ounce: Boil the others till they will afford two pints of strained fluid; then add the cinnamon water, and diacodion.

Decoctum amarum, Bitter decoction.

Take of gentian root, one scruple; lesser centory tops, camomile flowers, carduus benedictus seed, each one drachm; spring water, fix ounces: Boil them a little, and then strain off the decoction.

Decoctum amarum cum fena,
Bitter decoction with fena.

Add to the above decoction, while of a boiling heat, leaves of fena, one drachm: Infuse for a night, and then strain off.

It may be prepared also with double, or triple the quantity of fena, &c.

Decoctum diascordii, Decoction of diascordium.

Take of diascordium, one ounce; terra japonica, two drachms; cinnamon water with vinous spirit, diacodion, each one ounce; spring water one pint and a half: Boil the diascordium and terra japonica in the water till one pint of fluid may be obtained on straining, to which add the cinnamon water, and syrup, and mix them.

Decoctum ad istericos,

Decoction against the jaundice.

Take of celandine root and leaves, turmerick, madder, each one ounce; juice of two hundred woodlice, syrup of the five opening roots, two ounces; spring water, three pints: Boil the three first in the water, till two pints of decoction may be strained off; to which, when cold, add the juice of the millepedes and the syrup.

Decoctum lignorum, Decoction of the woods.

Take of shavings of guaiacum wood, three ounces; raisins of the sun stoned, two ounces; shavings of sassafras wood, one ounce; scrapings of liquorice, half an ounce; spring water, one gallon: Boil the guaiacum wood and raisins in the water till four pints remain, then add the liquorice and sassafras; and having strained the decoction, let it settle till clear.

Decoctum ad nephriticos, Decoction against the stone.

Take of roots of marsh mallows, liquorice, rest-harrow, each half an ounce; linseed, wild carrot seed, each three drachms; pellitory of the wall, one ounce; four large figs; raisins of the sun stoned, two ounces; spring water, six pints: Boil till four pints of decoction may be strained off.

Decoctum nitrosum, Decoction of nitre.

Take of the purest nitre, half an ounce; white sugar, two ounces; cochineal, one scruple; spring water, two pints and a half: Boil to the quantity of two pints, and pour off the clear decoction after it has settled.

Decoctum pectorale, Pectoral decoction.

Take of florentine orris, and liquorice, each half an ounce; four large figs; raisins of the sun stoned,
barley,

barley, each one ounce; colts foot flowers, hounds-tongue flowers, each one ounce: Boil the two first in six pints of spring water till four pints remain, adding the others near the end, after which strain off the decoction.

Decoctum serpentariæ compositum,
Compound decoction of snake root.

Take of snake root, six drachms; venice treacle, half an ounce; cochineal, one scruple; diacodion, one ounce and a half; spring water, two pints: Boil the snake root in the water till half the quantity remains, then add the venice treacle and cochineal, strain off the decoction turbid, and mix with it the diacodion.

This is only intended to supply the want of the tincture.

General RULES to be observed in preparing decoctions.

I. **T**HE first rule given for the extraction of tinctures, must be extended likewise to decoctions.

II. Woods, roots, seeds, and all dry simples of a more tenacious substance, must be put to boil during the whole time of the decoction, but the others, amongst which liquorice is included, must be added near the end.

III. All decoctions should be made clear by straining and settling, unless they are required to be thick, in which case, they must be strained through a coarse cloth.

SECTION VIII.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus de artemisa, Syrup of mugwort.

TAKE of madder, two ounces; round birthwort, turmeric, each one ounce; leaves of mugwort, one ounce; calamint, cretan dittany, feverfew with the flowers, origanum, pennyroyal, rue, favine, seeds of cretan carrots, daucus, lovage, each half an ounce; spring water, eight pounds: Boil the madder, birthwort, and turmeric, in the water, till a fourth part be consumed, towards the end of the boiling add the others; and having strained off the decoction, add six pounds of white sugar, and make a syrup by boiling with a slow fire.

Syrupus é succo aurantiorum,
Syrup of orange juice.

Take of clarified orange juice, one pint; white sugar, two pounds: Make them into a syrup without boiling.

Syrupus capilli veneris, Syrup of maidenhair.

Take of maidenhair, half a pound; scrapings of liquorice, two ounces; boiling water, six pounds: Infuse them a night, then after boiling them a little while, add to the strained decoction an equal weight of white sugar; boil them to the consistence of a syrup.

Syrupus de cichorea cum rheo,
Syrup of succory with rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb cut and bruised, six ounces; clarified juice of succory, four pounds; oil of cinnamon, one scruple; white sugar, six pounds; spring water boiling hot, four pounds: Digest the rhubarb put to the boiling water, in a gentle heat, four days; then

then boil them for a short time, and having strained the decoction, add the succory juice and sugar; make them into a syrup by boiling, to which, while warm, put the oil of cinnamon received on sugar, and mix them.

The same may be done with a decoction of succory.

Syrupus hederæ terrestris, Syrup of ground ivy.

Take of juice of ground ivy, white sugar, each two pounds: Boil them into a syrup.

The decoction of the herb may be used for this purpose.

Syrupus kermesinus, Syrup of kermes.

Take of kermes berries, one pound; white sugar, two pounds: Make them into syrup without heat.

The kind of this syrup is most valued which is brought from the southern part of France, especially if no fire has been used in its preparation.

Syrupus pæoniæ, Syrup of peiony.

Make it of fresh peiony flowers, by the method directed for syrup of wild poppies.

Syrupus quinque radicum,

Syrup of the five opening roots.

Take of the five opening roots, each two ounces; spring water, six pints: Boil them together till a third part of the fluid be evaporated, then press out what remains, and, with four pounds of white sugar, boil it to the consistence of a syrup.

Syrupus rosarum pallidarum, Syrup of damask roses.

Make it with a double infusion of fresh damask roses, as syrup of wild poppies.

Syrupus de rosis ficcis, Syrup of dried roses.

Take of dry red roses, half a pound; boiling spring water, four pints: Infuse them for a night; then, after a little boiling, strain off the fluid, to

which add four pounds of white sugar, and boil it to a syrup.

Syrupus sacchari.

See *Syrupus simplex*, in Lond. Dispens.

Syrupus de sena cum rheo,
Syrup of sena with rhubarb.

Take of sena leaves, two ounces; picked rhubarb, one ounce; sweet fennel seed and cinnamon, each two drachms: Being grossly powdered, infuse them in three pints of boiling spring water in a close vessel for one night; to the strained fluid, clarified by settling, add three pounds of white sugar, and boil them to a syrup, over a gentle fire.

Syrupus è symphyto, Syrup of comfrey.

Take of fresh roots of the greater comfrey, fresh leaves of plantain, each half a pound: Bruise them together and forcibly press out the juice; pour to the remaining solid part two pints of spring water, and boil them till half of the water is consumed: then strain off the fluid, and add to it the expressed juice, and with an equal weight of white sugar, boil it to the consistence of a syrup.

General RULES to be observed in making
Syrups.

I. **T**HE sugar used for syrups made without boiling, should be previously boiled with water, to a candy consistence, being at the same time clarified by whites of eggs and proper scumming; but when the best refined sugar or sugar-candy is employed, this is not necessary; the sugar when prepared should be powdered, that it may the sooner dissolve.

II. The quantity of sugar used for these syrups, should be twice the weight of the fluid, (though a
less

less proportion will generally suffice for others.) Dissolve half the sugar first in the fluid, afterwards by degrees add more of it in powder than will dissolve readily, but remains at the bottom of the vessel; then with the gentle heat of a balneum perfect the solution.

III. Acid syrups, and those made with juices of fruits, must not be put into copper vessels unless tinned.

IV. The rules given for decoctions in general, extend also to decoctions for syrups. The vegetables used either for decoctions or infusions, are to be moderately dried, except where they are expressly prescribed fresh.

V. Syrups made by boiling, are then to be clarified by whites of eggs, except diacodion, for which therefore the finest sugar should be used.

VI. Solutive and purging syrups may be best made with brown sugar.

SECTION IX.

HONIES.

Mel mercuriale, Honey of mercury.

TAKE of the juice of the herb mercury, and honey, each three pounds: Boil them till the honey resumes its proper consistence, taking off the scum as it rises.

Oxymel pectorale, Pectoral oxymel.

Take of the roots of ellicampane, and florentine orris, each half an ounce: Being sliced and bruised, boil them in two pints of spring water, till one pint and a half remain; strain off the fluid, and add of unprepared gum ammoniac, one ounce, dissolved in four ounces of vinegar; add also eight ounces

ounces of honey, and boil all together, and having taken off the scum, strain the mixture.

Gelatina berberorum, Jelly of barberries.

Take of barberries pickt from their stalks, and white sugar, each one pound: Boil them with a gentle heat to a due consistence, and then strain off the jelly.

Gelatina cornu cervi, Jelly of hartshorn.

Take of hartshorn shavings, half a pound; spring water, six pints: Boil them over a gentle fire in a glased earthen vessel, till one half is consumed; then strain off the fluid, and add to it six ounces of white sugar-candy powdered, four ounces of mountain wine, and one ounce of orange or lemon juice; and with a gentle fire boil all together till they become a thin jelly.

Gelatina, seu miva cydoniorum,
Jelly, or marmalade of quinces.

Take of the clarified juice of quinces, three pints; white sugar, one pound: Boil them to a jelly.

Gelatina ribesiorum, Jelly of currants.

Make this of the juice of currants, by the method directed for the jelly of barberries.

Succus prunorum sylvestrium, seu acacia germanica,
Concreted juice of sloes, or the german acacia.

Take any quantity of the juice of unripe sloes, and evaporate it to a due consistence over a slow fire.

Fæcula bryoniæ, ircos vulgaris, &c.
Fæces of bryony, common orris, &c.

Are procured from their several roots, in the same manner as elaterium is made; see *Lond. Dispens.*

SECTION X.

PRESERVES, CONSERVES, and SUGARS.

R *Adices helenij.**Satyrij.**Scorzoneræ.**Symphyti majoris.**Cortices aurantiorum.**Citriorum.**Limonum, &c.***R** Oots of ellicampane.*Satyriion.**Vipers grafs.**Greater comfrey.**Peels of oranges.**Citrons.**Lemons, &c.*

Are preserved in the same manner as eryngo root;
see *Lond. Dispens.*

Mars saccharatus, Candied iron.

Put any quantity of clean iron filings, unprepared, into a brass kettle placed over a slow fire, pour to them, by degrees, twice their weight of sugar, boil them to the consistence of candy, moving the kettle so that the filings may be crufted over with the sugar, and their cohering prevented.

CONSERVES.

See *London Dispensatory.*

SUGARS.

Saccharum hordeatum, seu pridiatum, Barley sugar.

Boil white sugar with barley water, till it be of a proper adhesive consistence to admit its being drawn out in strings, which must be wrought by the hands into a form resembling twisted sticks.

Remark, The hands of the operator should be either rubbed with oil, or powdered starch.

Tabellæ diatragacanthi,

Lozenges of gum tragacanth.

Take of white sugar, one pound; rose water, four ounces; which dissolve over a slow fire: then add of the compound powder of gum tragacanth, three ounces; and, having poured the mixture upon a marble, make it into lozenges.

SECTION XI.

POWDERS.

Pulvis antiepilepticus de gutteta dictus,

Antiepileptic powder.

TAKE of white dittany and peiony roots, mistletoe of the oak (or hazel) wild valerian root, each one ounce: Mix them, and make a powder.

Pulvis cornachini, Cornachine's powder.

Take of diaphoretic antimony, cream of tartar, and scammony, each a like quantity; and make a powder of them.

Pulvis diaromaton, Aromatic powder.

Take of winters bark, lesser cardamoms, mace, and ginger, equal parts; and make them into a powder.

Pulvis diateffaron.

Take of the roots of round birthwort, gentian, bayberries, and myrrh, each two ounces: Make them into a powder.

Which, by the addition of two ounces of ivory shavings, makes likewise *Pulvis diapente*.

Pulvis japonicus, Japan powder.

Take of terra japonica, two ounces; the roots of bistort, comfrey, and tormentil, red roses, plantain leaves,

leaves, cinnamon, nutmeg, gum arabic, mastic, olibanum, calcined hartshorn, and armenian bole, each half an ounce: Mix and make them into a powder.

Pulvis ad partum, Powder to assist delivery.

Take of borax, half an ounce; castor, and saffron, each one drachm and a half; mix them and make a powder; to which add, of essential oil of cinnamon, eight drops; and essential oil of amber, six drops; and mix the whole.

Pulvis stypticus, Styptic powder.

Take of roch alum, half an ounce; dragons blood, two drachms: Make them into a powder.

Pulvis vermifugus, Worm powder.

Take of leaves of female southernwood, flowers of tansy, wormseed, and sea moiss, each half an ounce: Make them into a powder; to which add, of the essential oils of rue and savine, received on sugar, each twenty drops; and mix the whole.

General RULES for making powders.

I. **S**TRICT care should be taken that no injured or impure parts of the ingredients be suffered to go into the powders, and that the plants should be first freed from all their stalks and decayed parts.

II. When the dry spices are to be powdered, that they should be sprinkled with a few drops of some proper water.

III. The moister aromatics should be dried with a very gentle heat, before they are powdered.

IV. Gums and other ingredients, whose texture unfits them to be ground alone, should be mixed with the drier substances; that they may pass the sieve together.

V. It is best to make powders in small quantities, and they ought to be kept in well closed vials.

SECTION XII.

ELECTUARIES, CONFECTIONS, ANTIDOTES,
and LOHOCHS.

Electuarium antidysentericum,
Electuary against the dysentery.

TAKE of diascordium electuary, two ounces;
Lucatelli's balsam, one ounce: Make them into
an electuary.

Electuarium cardiacum, Cordial electuary.

Take of conserve of rosemary, and of red roses,
each an ounce and a half; candied orange peel,
citron peel, nutmeg, each one ounce; preserved
ginger, six drachms; confectio alkermes, half an
ounce; essential oil of cinnamon, twenty drops;
syrup of cloves, sufficient to make the whole into an
electuary.

Electuarium ex hyoscyamo, Electuary of henbane.

Take of the seeds of white henbane, and white
poppy, each half an ounce; conserve of red roses,
three ounces; syrup of wild poppies, one ounce:
Make them into an electuary.

Electuarium lenitivum pro clystere,
Lenitive electuary for glisters.

Take of the root of polypody of the oak, two
ounces; leaves of mercury, fenugreek, and lin-
seed, each one ounce; spring water, six pints: Boil
them together till one half is consumed, adding to-
wards the end of the operation, of fena leaves,
two ounces; and coriander seed, half an ounce;
then press out the fluid, and mix with it two pounds
of honey: Boil the mixture to the consistence of a
thick syrup, and then further add of the pulp of
damascen prunes, one pound; pulp of cassia, half
a pound; and make the whole into an electuary.

Electu-

Electuarium pectorale, Pectoral electuary.

Take of conserve of roses, two ounces; compound diatragacanth powder, half an ounce; flowers of benjamin, one drachm: Make them into an electuary, with the syrup of balsam of tolu.

Theriaca Edensis, The Edinburgh theriaca.

Take of snake root, six ounces; wild valerian, and contrayerva roots, each four ounces; aromatic powder, three ounces; gum guaiacum, russian castor, and myrrh, each two ounces; English saffron, and opium, each one ounce; clarified honey, thrice the weight of all the powders; canary wine, sufficient to dissolve the opium: Make an electuary of the whole.

To this, camphire may be added discretionally.

LOHOCHS.

Lohoch ex amylo, Lohoch of starch.

Take of starch, two drachms; syrup of comfrey and white of eggs beat to a fluid, each one ounce: Mix and make a lohoch of them; to which add a drachm of terra japonica.

Lohoch commune, Common lohoch.

Take of fresh oil of sweet almonds, pectoral or balsamic syrup, each one ounce; white sugar, two drachms: Make a lohoch of them.

Lohoch diatragacanthi,

Lohoch of the compound powder of gum tragacanth.

Take of the compound powder of gum tragacanth, two drachms; white of eggs beat to a fluid, one ounce; diacodion, two ounces: Mix them into a lohoch, to which add a drachm of terra japonica.

Lohoch de lino, Lohoch of linseed oil.

Take of fresh linseed oil, balsamic syrup, each one ounce; flowers of sulphur, one drachm; white sugar, two drachms: Make a lohoch of them.

Lohoch de mana, Lohoch of manna.

Take of calabrian manna, fresh oil of almonds, and syrup of violets, an equal quantity: Make a lohoch of them.

Lohoch saponaceum, Sope lohoch.

Take of castile sope, one drachm; oil of almonds, one ounce; pectoral or balsamic syrup, one ounce and a half: Make them into a lohoch.

Lohoch de spermate ceti, Lohoch of sperma ceti.

Take of sperma ceti, two drachms: Grind it with a proper quantity of the yolk of an egg, and then add of fresh oil of almonds, half an ounce; balsamic syrup, one ounce; and make them into a lohoch.

General RULES for making electuaries.

I. **T**HE rules before given for making decoctions, and powders, are to be extended to such as are made for the composition of electuaries.

II. The gums, concreted juices, and other ingredients, which admit not of being powdered, must be dissolved in the prescribed fluid; the powders must be added gradually, and the whole stirred briskly together, till the mixture be equal and uniform.

III. Astringent electuaries, and those of which the pulps of fruit make a part, should be made only in small quantities, the superfluous moisture of the pulps being otherways evaporated before they are used.

SECTION XIII.

PILLS.

Pilulæ æthiopicæ, Black mercurial pills.

TAKE of purified quicksilver, golden sulphur of antimony, gum guaiacum, each half an ounce : Grind them in a glass mortar till the mercury disappears, then add, of castile sope, half an ounce ; syrup of balsam a sufficient quantity to make them into a proper mass for pills.

Pilulæ ecphrasticæ cum aculeo, Deobstruent pills.

Take of succotrine aloes, extract of black hellebore, scammony, each one ounce ; gum ammoniac, gum guaiacum, each half an ounce ; vitriolate tartar, two drachms ; oil of juniper, one drachm ; syrup of buckthorn sufficient to make the whole into a mass for pills.

Pilulæ ecphrasticæ chalybeatæ,
Deobstruent pills with iron.

Take of the ecphrastic pills as above, one ounce and a half ; gum ammoniacum, gum guaiacum, each half an ounce ; vitriol, five drachms ; elixir proprietatis, sufficient to make them into a mass for pills.

Pilulæ de gambogia, Gamboge pills.

Take of succotrine aloes, extract of black hellebore root, gamboge, calomel, each two drachms ; distilled oil of juniper berries, half a drachm ; syrup of buckthorn sufficient to make them into a mass for pills.

Pilulæ pectorales, Pectoral pills.

Take of gum ammoniacum, half an ounce ; benjamin, three drachms ; myrrh, two drachms ; English saffron, one drachm ; balsam of sulphur, made with oil of aniseeds, half a drachm ; with a sufficient

cient quantity of balsam of tolu, make them into a mass for pills.

Pilulæ, seu extractum rudii,
Pills, or extract of rudius.

Take of the roots of black hellebore, and colocynth, each two ounces; bruise them well, and add four pints of spring water; boil them till one half is consumed, then press out the fluid, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey; to which put, being first finely powdered, succotrine aloes, two ounces; scammony, one ounce; and, having taken the mixture from the fire, add one drachm of essential oil of cloves, and two drachms of vitriolate tartar.

Pilulæ scilliticæ, Pills of squills.

Take of castile sope, one ounce; gum ammoniacum, prepared millepedes, and fresh squills, each half an ounce; balsam of capivi, sufficient to make them into pills.

Pilulæ stomachicæ, Stomachic pills.

Take of succotrine aloes, one ounce; rhubarb, six drachms; gum ammoniacum, three drachms; myrrh, extract of gentian, each two drachms; vitriolate tartar, one drachm; essential oil of mint, half a drachm; syrup of senna with rhubarb, sufficient to make them into a mass for pills.

General RULES for making pills.

I. **T**HE rules before given for powders, are to be exactly observed in making pills.

II. The gums, and concreted juices, are to be first softened with the fluid prescribed; then the powders are to be gradually added, and the whole perfectly mixed by beating with a pestle.

III. All the masses of pills should be kept in bladders, oiled or moistened with the same fluid used in making the mass.

SECTION XIV.

TROCHES.

Trochisci albi Rhafis, seu sief album,
The white troches of Rhafes.

TAKE of cerufs, ten drachms; sarcocol, three drachms; starch, gum tragacanth, each two drachms; camphire, half a drachm; rose water, sufficient to dissolve the gum tragacanth into a mucilage; with which, the other ingredients being first powdered, make them into troches.

Trochisci cypheos pro Mithridato,
Troches of cyprus for Mithridate.

Take of the pulp of raisins of the sun stoned, and Cyprus turpentine, each three ounces; myrrh, squinanth, each one ounce and a half; cinnamon, half an ounce; saffron, one drachm; bdellium, spike-nard, cassia lignea, round or long cyprus root, and juniper berries, each three drachms; rhodium, or yellow sanders, two drachms and a half; calamus aromaticus, nine drachms; a little canary wine, and a sufficient quantity of clarified honey; let the bdellium and myrrh be ground with the wine, to the consistence of honey; then add by degrees the raisins, the turpentine and honey; and lastly, the other ingredients finely powdered, and make them into troches.

Trochisci dicti magma hedychroi, pro theriaca Andromachi,

Troches called the mass hedychroon, for the theriaca.

Take of the leaves of marum and marjoram, of rhodium, or yellow sanders, root of asarabacca, each
d 3. two

two drachms; squinanth, calamus aromaticus, pontic phu (or wild valerian root) xylobalsamum (or aloes wood) opobalsamum (or balsam of peru) costus (or zedoary) and cinnamon, each three drachms; myrrh, indian leaves, (or bay leaves) indian spike-nard, cassia lignea, and saffron, each six drachms; amomum (or cloves) an ounce and a half; mastic, a drachm; with a proper quantity of canary wine, make the whole into troches.

Trochisci de minio, Troches of red lead.

Take of red lead, half an ounce; corrosive mercury sublimate, one ounce: Make them into oblong troches, with four ounces of the crumb of the finest bread, and a proper quantity of rose water.

Trochisci viperini pro theriaca Andromachi,
Troches of vipers for venice treacle.

Take half a pound of vipers flesh, freed from the skins, entrails, fat, heads and tails, and boiled in spring water till it is become soft, being then seasoned with a little dill and salt, and afterwards cleared from the backbone, of bisket bread ground and sifted, two ounces; beat them with a proper quantity of the broth in which the viper was boiled into a mass, and form them into troches.

General RULES for making troches.

I. **T**HE preceding rules for making powders in general, are equally to be observed in those designed for troches.

II. When the mass is so glutinous as to adhere to the fingers while the troches are forming, let the hands be rubbed with sweet, or any spicy oil, starch or liquorice powdered.

III. That

III. That they may be duly dried, let them be put on an inverted sieve in a shady, open, and airy place, and turn them frequently.

IV. Let them be kept for use in glass vials, or glazed earthen vessels.

SECTION XV.

OILS.

Oils by expression.

SEE *London Dispensatory*.

Oils by infusion and decoction.

See *London Dispensatory*.

Oleum lumbricorum, Oil of earth-worms.

Take of earth-worms well washed, half a pound; ripe olive oil, two pints; white wine, half a pint: Boil them in balneo, till the wine is consumed, after which strain out the oil by pressure.

SECTION XVI.

BALSAMS.

Balsamum anodynum Bataei, Bate's anodyne balsam.

TAKE of castile sope, two ounces; opium, half an ounce; saffron, one drachm; rectified spirit of wine, one pint and a half: Digest them together eight days, then strain off the balsam, and add to it six drachms of camphire.

Balsamum

Balsamum anodynum, vulgo Guidonis,
Anodyne, or Guido's, balsam.

Take of galbanum, and tacamahac, each half a pound; add of venice turpentine, the weight of both the first: Put them together into a retort of which two thirds only must be filled, distil them, and separate the red oil or balsam from the liquor above it floating.

Balsamum ad apoplecticos, Apoplectic balsam.

Take of the expressed oil of nutmegs, one ounce; melt it in a silver vessel, and having taken it from the fire, add to it, of the essential oils of cloves, lavender, and rosemary, each half a drachm; oil of amber, half a scruple; balsam of peru, one drachm; and mix them.

Balsamum viride; The green balsam.

Take of the oils of linseed, and turpentine, each one pound; verdigrise powdered, three drachms: Boil them together, stirring the mixture to dissolve the verdigrise.

Balsamum saponaceum, seu oppodeldoch,
Sope balsam, or oppodeldoch.

Take of rectified spirit of wine, four pints; castile sope, one pound: Digest them in a gentle heat till the sope is dissolved; then add, of camphire, two ounces; essential oils of rosemary and origanum, each half an ounce; and stir them together till they are mixt.

SECTION XVII.

OINTMENTS.

Unguentum ægyptiacum.

SEE *mel ægyptiacum*, London Dispensatory.

Unguentum antipforicum, Ointment against the itch.

Take of roots of ellicampane, and sharp pointed dock, each three ounces: Slice and bruise them, then pour to them three pints of spring water, and one pint of vinegar; boil them till half is consumed, and forcibly press out the remaining fluid; to which add, ten ounces of the fresh leaves of water cresses well bruised, and mixt with four pound of hogs lard, then boil all together till the watry moisture is evaporated, and having pressed out the ointment, mix with it, of oil of bays, and yellow wax, each four ounces.

Sulphur may be also added occasionally.

Unguentum antipforicum cum mercurio,
Ointment, for the itch, with mercury.

Add to the above, four ounces of quicksilver, fixed by a proper quantity of venice turpentine; and mix them into an ointment.

Unguentum è lapide calaminari, Calamine ointment.

Take of yellow wax, eighteen ounces; melt it in two pints of olive oil, then by degrees sprinkle into it ten ounces and a half of prepared calamine stone, and stir them till the ointment be cold.

Unguentum citrinum.

Take of quicksilver, one ounce; spirit of nitre, two ounces: Dissolve them in a sand heat, and while
hot

hot, mix with them melted hogs lard, one pound; and stir them before they grow cold in a marble mortar, till they become an ointment.

Unguentum desiccativum rubeum.

The red drying ointment.

Take of olive oil, one pound and a half; white wax, half a pound; melt them together, and being removed from the fire, sift in the following ingredients powdered; of calamine stone, six ounces; bole armoniac, and litharge of gold, each four ounces; camphire, first ground with a little oil of almonds, three drachms; then stir them briskly into an ointment.

Unguentum diapompholygos,

Ointment of pompholyx.

Take of oil of unripe olives, twenty ounces; juice of nightshade berries, eight ounces: Boil them together over a slow fire, till the moisture of the juice is evaporated; then towards the end of the operation dissolve five ounces of white wax in the oil, and removing the mixture from the fire, add to it, while hot, the following ingredients powdered, of ceruss, four ounces; calcined lead, and pompholyx, each two ounces; of pure frankincense, one ounce; mix the whole into an ointment.

Unguentum nervinum, Nerve ointment.

Take of fresh gathered leaves of southernwood, marjoram, mint, pennyroyal, rue, and rosemary, each six ounces; bruise them well, and boil them in five pints of neatsfoot oil, and three pounds of beef suet, till the aqueous moisture is evaporated; then press out all the oil, and adding half a pint of oil of bays, mix them into an ointment.

Unguentum nutritum.

Take of litharge of gold, and vinegar, each half a pound; oil of unripe olives, one pound and a half; grind them well together in a mortar, pouring in gradually and alternately the oil and vinegar, till the vinegar no longer separates, and the whole mixture becomes an uniform white ointment.

Unguentum ophthalmicum, Ointment for the eyes.

Take of ointment of tutty, one ounce; ointment of lead, half an ounce; camphire, half a drachm; and mix them into an ointment.

In this the quantity of camphire is sometimes varied to three times the proportion here directed.

Unguentum oppodeldoch.

See balsam of oppodeldoch.

Unguentum populeum, Ointment of poplar.

Take of the fresh gathered buds of the black poplar, one pound; bruise and mix them well with four pounds of fresh hogs lard, and preserve them in a close glased vessel, till the following herbs are in season: then take of the leaves of hemlock, black henbane, garden poppy, and nightshade, each six ounces; bruise them also, and put them to the lard mixt with the poplar buds; then boil them over a slow fire till the aqueous moisture is consumed; after which strain and forcibly press out the ointment, and dissolve in it four ounces of white wax.

Unguentum vermifugum, Plaster against the worms.

Take of the leaves of female southernwood, wormwood, rue, savine, and tansy, each two ounces; boil them with one pint and a half of olive oil, and one pound of hogs lard, till the aqueous moisture is consumed, and strain, and press out all the ointment, in which melt three ounces of yellow wax; and
after-

afterwards add, of the gall of an ox, and succotrine aloes, each one ounce and a half; colocynth and wormseed, each one ounce; boil the whole together, stirring them continually, till they become an uniform ointment; the colocynth, aloes, and wormseed, are to be first powdered.

SECTION XVIII.

PLASTERS.

Emplastrum anodynum, Anodyne plaster.

TAKE of white rosin, eight ounces; powdered tacamahac, and galbanum, each four ounces: Melt them together, and add, of the seeds of cummin powdered, three ounces; black sope, four ounces; and make them into a plaster.

Emplastrum antihystericum, Antihysteric plaster.

Take of galbanum, twelve ounces; tacamahac, and yellow wax, each six ounces; asa foetida, cummin seed, venice turpentine, each four ounces: Mix them all into a plaster, the herbs and seed being first powdered.

Emplastrum de cicuta cum ammoniaco,

Plaster of hemlock with gum ammoniac.

Take of gum ammoniac, half a pound: Dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of vinegar of squills, then add to the solution four ounces of the juice of hemlock leaves, strain the mixture, and boil it to the consistence of a plaster.

Emplastrum diapalmæ dictum, Diapalma.

Take of litharge of gold, and olive oil, each three pounds; hogs lard, two pounds: Boil them together, continually stirring them, till they acquire the consistence of a plaster.

Em-

Emplastrum è meliloti, Melilot plaster.

Take of the fresh herb melilot, six pounds: Having bruised it well, put it into three pounds of melted beef suet, and boil them till the herb is shriveled, then strongly press out the suet, and add to it, eight pounds of white rosin, four pounds of yellow wax, and boil them together till they have the consistence of a plaster.

Emplastrum epispasticum compositum,
Compound blistering plaster.

Take of burgundy pitch, ten ounces; yellow wax, four ounces; white rosin, two ounces: Being melted together, add eighteen ounces of Venice turpentine; then whilst they are yet hot, and continue melted, sprinkle in the following ingredients powdered and mixt; (continually stirring the melted mixture) of mustard seed, and black pepper, each one ounce; verdigrise, two ounces; cantharides, twelve ounces; and by mixing them make a plaster.

Emplastrum mercuriale, Mercurial plaster.

Take of diachylon with the gums one pound and a half: Being melted and removed from the fire, add to it, of quicksilver, half a pound; Venice turpentine, one ounce; liquid storax, one ounce and a half; which must be first all melted together in a mortar till the quicksilver disappears.

Emplastrum de minio cum sapone,
Plaster of red lead with sope.

To the simple red lead plaster, taken off the fire after the exhalation of the aqueous moisture, and yet continuing hot, add half a pound of Venice sope, thin sliced, and stirring them briskly together to dissolve the sope, make a plaster of them.

Emplastrum oxycroceum, Oxycroceum.

Take of yellow wax, black rosin, and common pitch, each half a pound: Melt them over a gentle fire, and add three ounces of Venice turpentine; and afterwards sprinkle in the following powders; of myrrh and olibanum, each three ounces; saffron, two ounces; mix them to make a plaster.

Emplastrum volatile, Volatile plaster.

Take of Venice turpentine, one ounce: Grind it in a mortar gradually pouring to it an ounce of spirit of sal ammoniac, and when they are perfectly united, add by degrees half an ounce of powdered tacamahac, and mix them thoroughly.

General RULES for making ointments and plasters.

I. **S**UCH ointments and plasters as have plants in their composition, must be boiled till the herbs begin to be shriveled, but great care must be taken to avoid their turning black; then the fluid being strained off, must be again set over the fire, till all the aqueous moisture is evaporated, the plants must therefore be fresh gathered, full of juice, and well bruised; unless where they are expressly prescribed dry.

II. The metalline powders must be first boiled with the oily or fat ingredients, till they are incorporated, but warm water should be added, that they may bear boiling till they attain a due consistence; gums which melt readily, and likewise powders, and turpentine, should be added towards the end of the operation.

III. Neither ointments nor plasters are to be all made of the same consistence; to the softer plasters the name of cerates is given, they ought to be kept in gallypots or bladders; but those which are more tenacious may be formed into rolls, the composition

tion

tion of both is so much diversified, that particular rules are mostly given for every kind.

SECTION XIX.

CATAPLASMS.

Cataplasma discutiens,

Discutient cataplasm or poultice.

TAKE of bryony root, two ounces; fleur-de-llys root, one ounce; camomile and elder flowers, each half an ounce; spring water sufficient to boil them till they become tender; which being done, beat them into the consistence of a poultice, and add, of gum ammoniac dissolved in vinegar, half an ounce; crude sal ammoniac, two drachms; camphorated spirit of wine, one ounce: Make the whole into a poultice.

Cataplasma suppurans.

See *Cataplasma maturans*, Lond. Dispens.

Sinapis mus simplex, Simple mustard poultice.

Take of mustard seed powdered, and the crumb of bread, each equal parts, the best vinegar sufficient to make them into a poultice.

Sinapis mus compositus, Compound mustard poultice.

Take of mustard seed powdered, and crumb of bread, each two ounces; garlick bruised, half an ounce; black sope, one ounce; the best vinegar sufficient to mix them a poultice.

CHEMICAL MEDICINES.

CLASS I.

Chemical Preparations of VEGETABLES.

SECTION I.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

*Oleum absinthij, &c.*SEE *London Dispensatory.**Oleum baccarum juniperi, &c.*

Oil of juniper berries, &c.

Let juniper, and all berries, and other parts of plants of a tenacious texture be well bruised, and being mixt with half their weight of spring water, and a little yeast, let them stand for some days, till they begin to ferment, then add more water, and distill as directed: see *Lond. Dispens.*

Oleum guaici, Oil of guaiacum wood.

For distilling oils from wood, see *Lond. Dispens.* article *Oleum buxi.*

SECTION II.

EXTRACTS and RESINS.

Extractum plantaginis, &c. Extract of plantain.

THE extract of plantain, and all juicy plants, should be made from their juice, first clarified either by yeast, the filtre, or whites of eggs; and afterwards evaporated to the consistence of honey.

Extractum

Extractum absinthii, Extract of wormwood,

For this and all extracts of dry vegetables, see

Lond. Dispensf.

SECTION III.

Essential and fixt salts.

ESSENTIAL SALTS of VEGETABLES.

TAKE of the juice of sorrel, lesser centory, fucory; or of any other plants affording essential salts; clarify it by settling; then evaporate it till two thirds are consumed; strain the remainder thro' a flannel bag, and evaporate it again, till the salt begins to form, then put into a proper glass, and pour on it a little oil of olives, place it in a cellar and crystals will be produced, which being gently washed with spring water, dry them.

Those plants which impart no efficacy to their waters by distillation, may afford waters by the solution of their essential salt in spring water.

Sapo tartarus, Sope of tartar.

Take any quantity of salt of tartar thoroughly calcined, and while hot powder it; and being put into a wide glass, pour to it twice its weight of oil of turpentine, and set them in a cellar for some weeks, till the salt has absorbed the oil, then by degrees add more oil, till the salt has imbibed thrice its own weight, and a sope is formed; which may be affected in the space of a month or two if the mixture be frequently stirred.

Lapis septicus, seu cauterium potentiale,
Potential cautery.

Take half a pound of quick-lime powdered, calcine it in a crucible, then add half a pound of pot-

ashes, and set them in a wind furnace till the sal melts, then pour on the mass in an iron vessel a sufficient quantity of spring water, and let them stand for some days; afterwards filtre the solution, and evaporate it till it becomes hard.

CLASS II.

Chimical Preparations of ANIMALS.

Distillation of animal substances.

SEE *London Dispensatory.*

Spiritus Mindereri, Mindererus's spirit.

Mix distilled vinegar with spirit of sal ammoniac, till no effervescence appears on the addition of a further quantity.

Oleum ceræ, Oil of wax.

Take any quantity of wax, melt it with twice its weight of sand, put them into a retort and distil them in a sand heat; an acid fluid will rise first, then a thick oil which will adhere to the neck of the retort, and must be melted down by a burning coal.

This oil may be made thin by rectifying it alone in a sand heat.

CLASS

CLASS III.

Chemical Preparations of MINERALS.

SECTION I.

Preparations of SALTS.

Sal prunellæ.

TAKE of purified nitre powdered, two pounds: melt it in a crucible, and gradually sprinkle on it an ounce of the flowers of sulphur; when the deflagration, which will be produced, ceases, pour out the melted salt upon a clean copper plate heated, that it may be formed into thin cakes.

Aqua regia.

Take an ounce of sal ammoniac powdered, put it into a large cucurbit, and mix gradually with it, four ounces of spirit of nitre or double aqua fortis; let them stand in a sand heat, till the salt is perfectly dissolved.

Ens veneris, Flowers of copper.

Take of colcothar of blue vitriol well washed and then dried, and sal ammoniac, each an equal quantity, powder them separately, and being mixt, put them into an earthen cucurbit of which they will fill only two thirds, set the cucurbit with a blind head into a naked fire, at first moderate, but increased by degrees as long as the flowers rise of a reddish or yellow colour; which, when the vessel is cold, are to be collected.

SECTION II.

Preparation of sulphureous Bodies.

Hepar sulphuris.

MELT four ounces of flowers of sulphur with one ounce and a half of salt of tartar, and stir

stir them with a spatula till the mixture is red, avoiding its catching fire.

Lac sulphuris.

Precipitate a solution of the above by oil of vitriol and dry the powder, being washed; see more particularly *Lond. Dispens.* article *precipitated sulphur*.

Balsamum sulphuris anisatum,

Balsamum sulphuris juniperatum,

Balsamum sulphuris succinatum,

Are prepared as the balsam *sulphuris terebinthinatum*, see *Lond. Dispens.*

Balsamum sulphuris crassum,

Thick balsam of sulphur.

Take of linseed or olive oil, one pound; flowers of sulphur, four ounces: Boil them over a slow fire to the consistence of a balsam, continually stirring them.

S E C T I O N III.

METALLINE PREPARATIONS.

Caustorium lunare, Lunar caustic.

TAKE any quantity of cupelled silver and dissolve it in thrice its weight of spirit of nitre, evaporate the solution, till one third is consumed; then in a large crucible, placed in a moderate heat, exhale the remaining moisture, and gradually increase the fire till the mass melts, and ceases to fume; then pour it into an heated iron tube greased with tallow; afterwards dry the stone, and keep it in a well stopped glass.

Sal jovis, Salt of tin.

Take any quantity of the calx of tin, and put to it as much aqua regia, diluted with eight times its weight of spring water, as will rise some inches above it; make a slow solution in a sand heat, filtre and evaporate

porate the solution till the salt begins to shoot; afterwards set it in a cold place for three or four days, till the crystals are formed, which must be dried after the remaining fluid is poured from them.

Amalgama jovis, Amalgama of tin.

Put two crucibles into the fire, let one of them contain any quantity of tin, which must be suffered to melt, the other a quantity of quicksilver equal in weight to the tin, which must remain in the fire till fumes begin to arise; then both being taken out, pour the quicksilver on the melted tin, and stir the mixture with an iron spatula, till it grows cold.

Aurum mosaicum.

See *London Dispens.* article *aurum musivum*.

Mars solubilis, seu chalyb tartarizatus,
Soluble, or tartarized steel.

Take of crude filings of iron, and crystals of tartar, each an equal quantity; and with a sufficient proportion of spring water to bring them into a mass, make them into balls to be baked in an oven; afterwards grind the balls to powder, and again with water form it into balls; bake them in an oven as before; repeat the operation till the powder is impalpable.

Crocus martis aperiens.

Calcine the chalybs preparatus gently in a crucible till the crocus appear red.

Crocus martis astringens.

This is made of the above calcined a long time in a reverberatory fire.

SECTION IV.

METALLINE and MINERAL Preparations.

Mercurius præcipitatus dulcis.

TAKE any quantity of corrosive mercury sub-
mate, and dissolve it in a proper quantity of
hot

hot spring water, then by degrees drop in spirit of sal ammoniac till all effervescence ceases to appear; a white powder will be precipitated, which must be washed with hot water, and then made dry by the filtre.

Mercurius præcipitatus fuscus vulgo Wurtzy.

Brown precipitate.

This is made as above, using oil of tartar per deliquium, instead of the spirit of sal ammoniac.

Mercurius præcipitatus viridis,

Green precipitate.

Dissolve four ounces of corrosive mercury sublimate, powdered in two pints of hot water; then digest half an ounce of the filings of copper in eight ounces of spirit of sal ammoniac, in a bolt head till it has imparted a deep blue tinge to the spirit, filtre the tincture and drop it gradually into the solution of mercury; dry the precipitated powder by evaporation in a sand heat.

Panaca mercurii, Panacæ of mercury.

Take any quantity of levigated calomel, and digest in a sand heat for twenty days, with four times its weight of spirit of wine, frequently shaking the vessel which contains them, then pour off the spirit and dry the powder.

Mercurius saccharatus, Sugared mercury.

Take of pure quicksilver, three drachms; brown sugar-candy, five drachms: Grind them in a glass mortar till the mercury disappears.

Mercurius alcalifatus, Alcalifate mercury.

Is made as the above, from quicksilver and crabs claws.

Crocus metallorum.

See *Lond. Dispens.* article *crocus antimonii.*

Antimo-

Antimonium diaphoreticum nitratum.

See *Lond. Dispens.* article *calx antimonii*.

Antimonium diaphoreticum dulce.

This is the above washed by successive quantities of water, the water in which this is washed, being filtered and evaporated till salts begin to form, affords the nitrum stibiatum.

Regulus antimonii martialis,

Regulus of antimony with iron.

Take of antimony, nitre, and crude tartar, each a pound, pieces of iron half a pound ; let the iron be made red hot in a crucible ; and add gradually the other ingredients first ground and mixt together, then proceed exactly as in making the regulus of antimony.

Regulus of antimony with iron fused several times with nitre and tartar, will produce the regulus antimonii stellatus, or starry regulus.

Butyrum antimonii, Butter of antimony.

Take of antimony, and corrosive mercury sublimate, each an equal quantity ; powder them separately, then mix them intimately, carefully avoiding the effluvia which fly off ; put them into a coated retort, with a short wide neck, of which they must fill only half ; then a receiver being fitted to it, place it in a sand heat, at first gentle, that a dew only may come over ; but afterwards the fire being increased, an oily fluid sticking to the neck of the retort like ice, will rise ; which must be cautiously melted into the receiver by a burning coal, afterward let it be rectified in a retort, till it acquires a white colour.

Mercurius vitæ.

To any quantity of rectified butter of antimony, pour a proper quantity of spring water, by which means a white powder will be precipitated ; wash
the

the powder by successive quantities of warm water, and afterwards dry it by a gentle heat.

Bezoardicum minerale, Bezoar mineral.

To any quantity of newly rectified butter of antimony, pour gradually as much spirit of nitre as will effervesce with it, then distil off the fluid in a sand heat, till the powder remains dry; upon which again pour a little spirit of nitre, and dry it as before, repeat the same operation, then put the powder into a crucible and set in the open fire till it is almost red hot in which state let it continue for half an hour.

Bezoardicum joviale, Bezoar of tin.

Melt three ounces of regulus of antimony in a crucible, and put to it two ounces of pure tin, by which a new regulus will be made, which being levigated, mix with it five ounces of corrosive mercury sublimate, distill them in a retort, and fix the butter thence distilled by three successive distillations with thrice its weight of spirit of nitre; afterward calcine it, and while red hot, quench it in a sufficient quantity of spirit of wine, then dry the powder.

Antihæticum poterii.

Take of marshal regulus of antimony, six ounces; the best tin, three ounces: Melt them in a crucible, and pour them into a heated mortar greased with tallow, and when the mass is cold powder it, then add to it thrice its weight of pure nitre, and put the whole gradually into a red hot crucible, where it will deflagrate, and continue it there an hour; then let the mass be again finely powdered, and pour to it a proper quantity of hot spring water, and stir them with a pestle till the water grows milky, pour off the milky water, and add another quantity of fresh hot water, to be poured off as the first,

first, and repeat this till there remains only a dirty matter which will not commix with the water; then mix all the milky waters poured off, and suffer them to rest that the fine powder may subside, which is to be several times washed in warm water, and then dried.

Vitrum antimonii. Glass of antimony.

Calcine a pound of powdered antimony in a glazed earthen dish, continually stirring it with an iron spatula, till it no longer emits fumes, but becomes a grey powder; this powder being melted in a crucible, with a very strong fire, must be poured out upon a hot copper plate.

Vitrum antimonii ceratum.

Glass of antimony prepared with wax.

Melt one drachm of yellow bees wax in an iron pan, and throw in one ounce of powdered glass of antimony; continue them, being constantly stirred, over a moderate fire for half an hour; then pour the matter into a paper, and, when cold, powder it.

I N D E X.

N. B. The new Names of such Preparations as are changed, are distinguished by being enclosed thus ()

A

<i>A</i> <i>Cetum distillatum, vel spiritus aceti,</i> Vinegar distilled	34
<i>Scilliticum,</i> of Squills	67
<i>Æthiops mineralis,</i> mineral Ethiops	51
<i>Alumen ustum,</i> burnt Alum	30
<i>Aqua alexeteria simplex,</i> Simple alexeterial Water	55
<i>spirituosa,</i> spirituous	58
<i>cum Aceto,</i> with Vinegar	ibid
<i>Aluminosa Bateana,</i> Bates's Alum Water.	109
<i>Calcis simplex,</i> Simple Lime Water.	65
<i>(Calcis minus composita) benedicta composita</i> <i>Bateana,</i> less compound	66
<i>Magis composita,</i> more compound	ibid
<i>Castorei,</i> of Castor	56
<i>Cinnamomi simplex,</i> simple Cinnamon Water	ibid
<i>spirituosa,</i> spirituous	59
<i>Corticum aurantiorum simplex,</i> simple Water of Orange Peels	56
<i>spirituosa,</i> spirituous	58
<i>Fœniculi,</i> Fennel Water	56
<i>Fortis</i>	37
<i>composita,</i> compound	38
<i>Hordeata,</i> Barley Water	63
<i>Juniperi composita,</i> compound Juniper Wa- ter	59
<i>Aqua</i>	

<i>Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis simplex</i> , simple Pepper	
Mint Water	57
<i>spirituosa</i> , spirituous	59
<i>Vulgaris simplex</i> , simple Spear Mint	
Water	57
<i>spirituosa</i> , spirituous	60
<i>Nucis Moschatæ</i> , Nutmeg Water	ibid
<i>Piperis Jamaicensis</i> , Jamaica Pepper Water	57
<i>Pulegii simplex</i> , simple Pennyroyal Water	ib.
<i>spirituosa</i> , spirituous	60
<i>Raphani composita</i> , compound Horfe-radish	
Water	ibid
<i>Rosarum damascenarum</i> , damask Rose Water	
	57
<i>Sappharina</i>	107
<i>Seminum Anethi</i> , Dill Seed Water	56
<i>Anisi composita</i> , compound Anniseed	
Water	58
<i>Cardamomi</i> , Cardamom Seed Water	59
<i>Carui</i> , Caraway Seed Water	ibid
<i>(Sulphurata) Gas Sulphuris</i> , sulphurated	
Water	46
<i>(Vitriolica cærulea) Styptica Sydenhami</i> , Ro-	
man Vitriol Water	107
<i>Camphorata</i> , Camphorated	ibid
<i>Argenti vivi Purificatio</i> , Purification of Quick-	
silver	50
<i>(Aurum musivum) Mosaicum</i> , Mosaic Gold	ibid
<i>Axungia Porcinæ Curatio</i> , <i>Sevique Ovilli</i> , Prepa-	
ration of Hog's Lard and Mutton Fat	18
<i>Viperinæ curatio</i> , of Viper's Fat	ibid

B

<i>(Balsamum Guaiacinum) Polychrestum</i> , Balsam of	
Guaiacum	78
<i>Locatelli</i> , Locatellus's	101
<i>Sulphuris simplex</i> , simple Balsam of	
Sulphur	45
<i>Bal-</i>	

<i>Balsamum Terebinthinæ</i> , of Turpentine	30
<i>Traumaticum</i>	78

C

(<i>Calx Antimonii</i>) <i>Antimonium Diaphoreticum</i> , Calx of Antimony	55
<i>Cataplasma e Cymino</i> , Cataplasm of Cummin Seed	121
<i>Maturans</i> , suppurating	ibid
(<i>Causiticum Antimoniale</i>) <i>Oleum Antimonium</i> , Antimonial Caustic	55
<i>Commune fortius</i> , stronger common	33
<i>Mitius</i> , gentler	34
<i>Lunare</i> , Lunar	48
<i>Ceratum Album</i> , White Cerate	120
<i>Citrinum</i> , yellow	ibid
<i>Epuloticum</i> , epulotic	ibid
<i>Mercuriale</i> , mercurial	ibid
<i>Chalybis Rubigo preparata</i> , prepared Rust of Steel	46
<i>cum Sulphure</i> , with Sulphur	47
<i>Cinnabaris Antimonii</i> , Cinnabar of Antimony	55
<i>Factitia</i> , factitious	51
<i>Coagulum Aluminisum</i> ,	121
<i>Colcothar Vitrioli</i> , Colcothar of Vitriol	36
<i>Confectio Alkermes</i> ,	87
(<i>Cardiaca</i>) <i>Raleighana</i> , Cordial Confection	102
<i>Damocratis</i>	ibid
(<i>Paulina</i>) <i>Archigenis</i> ,	ibid
<i>Conserva fructus Cynosbati</i> , Conserve of Hips	22
<i>Prunorum sylvestrium</i> , of Sloes	ibid
<i>Cornu Cervi Calcinatio</i> , Calcination of Harts Horn	19
<i>Cortex Aurantiorum condita</i> , preserv'd Orange Peel	23
(<i>Crocus Antimonii</i>) <i>Crocus Metallorum</i> , Crocus of Antimony	54
<i>Lotus</i> , washed	ibid
<i>Decoctum</i>	

D

<i>Decoctum album</i> , white Decoction	62
<i>Commune pro Clystere</i> , common Decoction for Clysters	ibid
<i>Pectorale</i> , pectoral	ibid

E

<i>Elaterium</i> , Fæces of wild Cucumbers	24
<i>Electuarium e Baccis Lauri</i> , Electuary of Bay Tree Berries	99
(<i>e Casia</i>) <i>Diacasia cum Manna</i> , of Casia	100
<i>Lenitivum</i> , lenitive	ibid
<i>e Scammonio</i> , of Scammony	101
(<i>e Scordio</i>) <i>Diascordium</i> , of Scordium	ibid
(<i>Elixir Aloes</i>) <i>proprietas simplex</i> , Elixir of Aloes	79
<i>Myrrhæ compositum</i> , compound Elixir of Myrrh	80
(<i>Paregoricum</i>) <i>Asthmaticum</i> , Paregoric Elixir	79
(<i>Vitrioli acidum</i>) <i>Vitrioli Mynsichti</i> , acid Elixir of Vitriol	ibid
(<i>Dulce</i>) <i>Vitrioli Vigani</i> , dulcified	80
<i>Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio</i> , Ammoniac Plaster with Quicksilver	109
(<i>Attrahens</i>) <i>e Meliloto</i> , drawing Plaster	ibid
<i>Cephalicum</i> , cephalic	ibid
(<i>Commune</i>) <i>Diachylon simplex</i> , simple Diachylon	ibid
(<i>Commune cum Gummi</i>) <i>Diachylon cum Gummi</i> , with Gums	110
<i>Adhesivum</i> , adhesive	ibid
(<i>Vesicatorium</i>) <i>Epispasticum</i> , blistering	ibid
<i>En-</i>	

<i>Emplastrum cum Mercurio</i> , with Mercury	III
<i>e Cymino</i> , of Cummin	ibid
<i>e Minio</i> , of red Lead	III
<i>e Mucilagibus</i> , of Mucilages	ibid
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